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Established 1887

Boycott Set by Air Control In Azores

From Agency Dispatches LISBON — Citing safety and solidarity, Portuguese air traffic controllers ignored international pressure and proceeded with plans for a 48-hour boycott of flights to and from the United States beginning at midnight Sunday, Greenwich Mean Time.

A U.S. Federal Aviation Administration official in Washington said Saturday that the impact of the boycott would be "slight, maybe nonexistent."

A spokesman for the Portuguese Air Traffic Controllers Association said Sunday that its 300 government-salaried members wanted to express support for their 12,000 striking colleagues in the United States. The spokesman said the association's members also were concerned about "lack of safety" caused by the strike.

The Portuguese boycott coincides with the start of the third week of the strike for better pay and benefits by the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO).

The FAA added three extra air lanes to the southernmost part of the North Atlantic route, handled by Canadian controllers, to replace the southern transatlantic route controlled by the Portuguese through the Azores.

The extra lanes can handle 14 flights an hour, 10 in one direction and four in the other, reversing the flow depending on demand, an FAA spokesman said. This is more than enough to cope with the 40 to 50 flights a day handled by the Portuguese, he said.

The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations, a 61-member body, recommended Thursday that any planned sympathy actions be canceled. Portugal's controllers scaled down their scheduled boycott from a week to 48 hours after the federation's appeal, but they refused to cancel the protest.

There were no signs Sunday of PATCO or the Reagan administration being ready to concede any ground in the strike. The government won a victory Friday when a federal legal official recommended that the union be stripped of its bargaining authority because the strike was illegal.

The administration says there is no safety problem posed by the use of non-strikers, supervisors and military personnel to replace the striking controllers.

A controller at Lisbon Airport said only U.S. flights passing over the Azores would be affected by the Portuguese boycott. A Trans World Airlines spokesman said TWA flights between the United States and Portugal would be delayed but not canceled.

A White House spokesman said Saturday that about 100 controllers who said they had been intimidated into striking had been taken back after investigation of their claims.

Pinto Balsemão Renominated by Party in Lisbon

LISBON — Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão, defeating dissidents within his Social Democratic Party, won a mandate to form a new government Sunday.

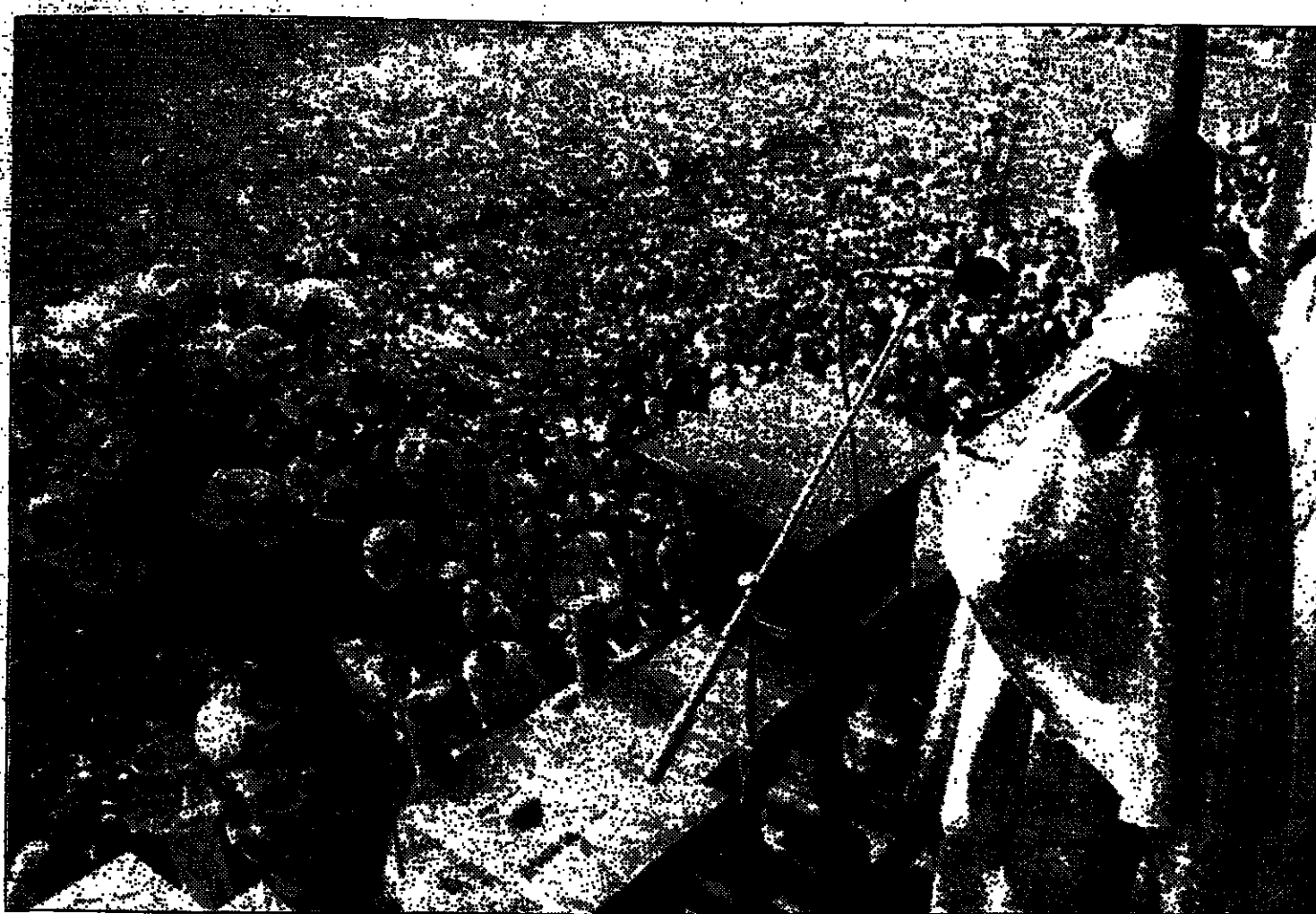
However, Mr. Pinto Balsemão, whose resignation last Tuesday placed the government in caretaker status, told party leaders he wanted to analyze the situation "in depth" and would wait until Wednesday to announce whether he will accept the renomination.

Party sources, who requested anonymity, said they were certain that Mr. Pinto Balsemão would accept the nomination. Under an agreement within the coalition of the Social Democrats and two smaller parties, the Social Democrats have the right to name the candidate for premier.

He is expected to form a new government giving him a stronger hand in controlling the center-right coalition that has run the country since January. Mr. Pinto Balsemão has indicated that he would like the coalition to move more toward the center.

A hard core of party dissidents fell into line after a vote just before dawn in the party's 74-member national council endorsed Mr. Pinto Balsemão and his policies 58-1 with three abstentions. Twelve council members did not vote.

In endorsing Mr. Pinto Balsemão, the party called for a clearer definition of the government's relationship with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.



Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, addressing pilgrims at Jasna Gora shrine on Assumption Day.

Neutron Decision Viewed as Undercutting Haig

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to order the assembling and stockpiling of neutron weapons — overruling arguments for delay by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. — had many members of Washington's diplomatic community asking last week, "Who's in charge of foreign policy here?"

The president's action had the effect, at least for the present, of diminishing Mr. Haig's standing and elevating Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, who had argued for going ahead with the neutron bomb.

"This has a redemptive impact on the allies," a European diplomat said. "What are we to think when we read that Haig flashed a red light and Weinberger a green one, and the president drove through?"

Unsettling as it was, it seemed at first that the neutron debate might be only a warmup for a contest this week, when both secretaries confer with the vacationing president in California about the strategic nuclear portion of the Pentagon's proposed \$1.5-trillion, five-year spending program.

But there were reports Saturday that the defense secretary, faced with opposition not only from Mr. Haig but also from key military and congressional leaders, was reconsidering the proposal that was causing the most trouble — the one to deploy MX missiles aboard planes, rather than in shelters on the ground. If so, a Weinberger-Haig dispute may have been averted.

The relationship between the two secretaries is rather complicated. Both claim they get along well in their periodic meetings but say it is the nature of the institutions they represent that they will occasionally have differences that require resolution by the president.

But it is also clear that the two men differ in style and in world outlook to such a degree that normal frictions are often aggravated.

Mr. Haig, testy and often apologetic, is also said to believe that the airborne MX would be militarily foolish.

Although the neutron bomb decision seemed to place Mr. Weinberger in the ascendancy, Mr. Haig's aides insisted that the significance of the president's decision should not be exaggerated.

Moreover, the Soviet Union committed itself to increase its already substantial aid to the Polish economy. The Soviet leaders agreed to defer the payment of Polish debts until the next five-year period, 1986-90, and to supply additional raw materials and industrial goods.

Moscow will also "facilitate a more comprehensive utilization of Poland's industrial potential," the document said.

Option Rejected Western diplomats said that this Soviet commitment indicated that the Kremlin had rejected the option of allowing economic stagnation in Poland to worsen in the expectation that it would bring back Solidarity.

The communiqué was issued on Saturday after Polish Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, returned to Warsaw. He was accompanied by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier and defense minister. They met with a group of Soviet leaders led by the president and party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who maintains a vacation retreat in the Crimea. Mr. Brezhnev was flanked in the talks by Konstantin U. Chernenko, a member of the 14-man Soviet Politburo, and by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

The document, published simultaneously in Moscow and Warsaw, depicted the situation in Poland in the somber fashion that has become routine in Soviet propaganda. It did not mention the independent trade union Solidarity, but it said that recent strikes and demonstrations fomented by "forces hostile to Socialism" had contributed to "a serious threat to the security of the state, its independence and to the vital interests of the Polish people."

However, the document represented the Soviet Union as backing the Polish party in its efforts to gain control of the situation. It described the Polish leaders' 24-hour visit as having "passed in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely mutual understanding," a sharp break from the Kremlin's attitude earlier in the summer when it accused the Warsaw leadership of surrendering to anti-Communists and lent its support to a bid by hard-liners to unseat Mr. Kania.

Polish Congress Program The communiqué appeared to endorse the program adopted by the emergency congress of the Polish party last month, saying that it had met "with the ever wider support of millions of working people." However, by stressing the congress' commitment to "Marxist-Leninist principles," and to the strengthening of the party's "guidelines" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

These are issues that go to the heart not only of foreign policy but of domestic politics as well. That is why the decisions are so difficult and why the usually decisive Reagan administration has hesitated before acting. The costs are enormous, and the land-based version of the MX has aroused opposition from some of Mr. Reagan's strongest backers. But to forgo the land-based version to appease the politicians arouses the wrath of the uniformed military, military experts on Capitol Hill and the allies, who are represented by Mr. Haig. The secretary of state

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entirely nervous and high-strung, has spent most of the last decade working on questions of foreign policy and national security, first in Washington and then as commander in chief of NATO. He therefore has an instinctive sympathy for European and other allies and does not have to be reminded of the need to consult them and take their problems into account.

Mr. Weinberger, a personable and, on the surface, affable man, had no experience in international affairs before his appointment as defense secretary. But he is a political confidant of Mr. Reagan and has had extensive experience in running complex domestic agencies, including the old Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He has a bent, his critics say toward intellectual arrogance and has tended to either forget or disregard allied political problems in his work as the Pentagon chief.

On the MX missile question, Mr. Haig has been aware that dropping the Carter administration's land-based system would be sure to make waves in Europe. The allies, in the State Department view, would ask why they should deploy new generations of land-based U.S. medium-range missiles on their soil if the United States is unwilling to put the MX on its own. The very size of the contemplated Weinberger strategic program — one estimate places it at \$200 billion over five years — also inevitably raises questions of its effect on any effort to reach understandings with the Soviet Union.

As a result, Mr. Reagan, who is vacationing in California, has scheduled a round of discussions in Los Angeles next week with David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to review the possibility of still more spending cuts in the 1982 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. The cuts may go well beyond the

reductions enacted amid controversy earlier this summer, and they are likely to include proposed cuts in Social Security and changes in financing welfare programs, the officials said. These and other cuts would have to be approved by Congress.

Defense Decisions

The budget problems also underscored the urgency of a National Security Council meeting, which the president has scheduled for Monday in Los Angeles, to discuss proposals to expand the nation's nuclear deterrent forces. More than ever, the officials said, decisions on whether to embark on a mobile missile system or long-range bomber will hinge on the need to hold down spending.

Only last Thursday the president signed into law the economic package he had won from Congress, which for the 1982 fiscal year will mean \$35 billion in spending reductions and \$38 billion in personal and corporate tax cuts.

Mr. Reagan also has directed Mr. Stockman to join with Edwin Meese 3d, the White House coun-

selor, and James A. Baker 3d, White House chief of staff, to form a study group on federal spending. Administration officials said recent developments had forced them to conclude that the president's goal of balancing the budget by 1984 was going to be substantially more difficult to achieve than previously thought. At the very least, they said, spending cuts about twice the size of those just approved by Congress would be required.

'Deeply Troubling'

"We are reviewing the latest numbers now," an official said, "and the numbers are deeply troubling." He added that various factors, including the continued high interest rates and sluggish economic conditions, were responsible.

High interest rates increase the cost of borrowing by the government and threaten to choke off the possibility of recovery because they prevent businesses from borrowing the money needed to expand. A slower recovery has the effect of increasing budget deficits further because fewer tax revenues come in and the cost of welfare

and unemployment benefits increases.

Mr. Meese and other aides said it was too early to estimate what the size of the deficit would be, because Mr. Stockman and others were just beginning to assess the problem. But a senior official noted that the Congressional Budget Office had said the deficit for next year was likely to range from \$51 billion to \$62 billion.

The projected deficit for the current fiscal year has risen to \$55 billion, from \$25 billion when the 1981 budget of \$632.4 billion was enacted. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who made that projection last month, said the reason was high interest rates which increased the cost of servicing the nation's debt.

White House officials said the high rates were a product of the financial community's fears of budget deficits and inflation. Financial experts attribute this fear in part to the fact that the president's fiscal program consists so far of \$750 billion in tax cuts over the next five years, but only \$130 billion in spending cuts over the next three years.

U.S. Budget Deficit May Grow by \$20 Billion

By Steven R. Weisman

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Less than a month after Congress approved his fiscal program of cuts in both spending and taxes, President Reagan is being told by budget advisers that the federal deficit next year is likely to be as much as \$20 billion more than his original estimates.

The increase is expected because of lagging economic conditions, high interest rates and other factors, administration aides said Saturday.

The president had forecast a 1982 deficit of \$42.5 billion in a budget totaling \$695.5 billion. Administration officials said the deficit could rise to more than \$60 billion.

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and unemployment benefits increases.

Moscow Communiqué Eases Stand on Poland

By John F. Burns

MOSCOW — Talks between Polish and Soviet leaders in the Crimea ended over the weekend with the publication of a strikingly conciliatory communiqué.

The document seemed to adopt a restrained tone toward the Poles' efforts to end months of turmoil and restore political and economic stability. It was notable for the absence of Soviet formulations used in recent months to remind the Poles of their vulnerability to Soviet armed might.

Moreover, the Soviet Union committed itself to increase its already substantial aid to the Polish economy. The Soviet leaders agreed to defer the payment of Polish debts until the next five-year period, 1986-90, and to supply additional raw materials and industrial goods.

Moscow will also "facilitate a more comprehensive utilization of Poland's industrial potential," the document said.

Option Rejected

Western diplomats said that this Soviet commitment indicated that the Kremlin had rejected the option of allowing economic stagnation in Poland to worsen in the expectation that it would bring back Solidarity.

The communiqué was issued on Saturday after Polish Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, returned to Warsaw. He was accompanied by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier and defense minister. They met with a group of Soviet leaders led by the president and party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who maintains a vacation retreat in the Crimea. Mr. Brezhnev was flanked in the talks by Konstantin U. Chernenko, a member of the 14-man Soviet Politburo, and by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

The document, published simultaneously in Moscow and Warsaw, depicted the situation in Poland in the somber fashion that has become routine in Soviet propaganda. It did not mention the independent trade union Solidarity, but it said that recent strikes and demonstrations fomented by "forces hostile to Socialism" had contributed to "a serious threat to the security of the state, its independence and to the vital interests of the Polish people."

However, the document represented the Soviet Union as backing the Polish party in its efforts to gain control of the situation. It described the Polish leaders' 24-hour visit as having "passed in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely mutual understanding," a sharp break from the Kremlin's attitude earlier in the summer when it accused the Warsaw leadership of surrendering to anti-Communists and lent its support to a bid by hard-liners to unseat Mr. Kania.

Polish Congress Program

The communiqué appeared to endorse the program adopted by the emergency congress of the Polish party last month, saying that it had met "with the ever wider support of millions of working people." However, by stressing the congress' commitment to "Marxist-Leninist principles," and to the strengthening of the party's "guidelines" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Marches Against Trial Called Off in Poland

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Organizers of demonstrations for alleged political prisoners in Poland called off Sunday a series of rallies and marches due to begin Monday after they heard appeals from both the Roman Catholic Church and the independent trade union Solidarity.

Officials of the Committee for Defense of Prisoners of Conscience said late Sunday that the demonstrations would be postponed at least until Saturday, when the group would meet to decide on further action. Organizers earlier told reporters that they would hold rallies in five Polish cities Monday and possibly converge on Warsaw in a series of marches.

Fears for Safety

The rallies were originally to be held unless three detainees whose trial resumes on Monday are released. Before their change in plans, organizers said at a press conference on Sunday that rallies would be held Monday in Białystok, Lodz, Lublin, Radom and Plock.

Solidarity had urged that the march be called off, saying it might be used to draw the independent union into fresh conflict with the Communist Party. Safety of the marchers also could not be guaranteed, Solidarity added. Solidarity officials reminded the march's organizers that dozens of people were killed in 1970 and 1976 when demonstrations erupted into street riots.

Supporters of the march include those who are demanding the release of three members of an anti-Communist nationalist group called the Confederation of Independent Poland, headed by Leszek Moczulski. They were arrested last fall, released on bail in June but arrested again on the order of Poland's highest court.

Communist authorities have not intervened in a number of recent marches and other protests over food shortages, but they made it clear that they would not tolerate purely political demonstrations such as the march planned for Monday. The government threatened to use all means at its disposal to stop the marchers, and on Saturday night a ban was announced on the use of public vehicles for any but official purposes.

The demonstrations were to occur two days after Poland's leaders returned from talks with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev in which they pledged to fight the threat of counterrevolution.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Saturday told 30,000 Assumption Day pilgrims in Czestochowa, site of Poland's holiest shrine, Jasna Gora, that nobody is afraid of pilgrimages "but one can surely be afraid where only human issues are at stake ... There are many ways to resolve human problems."

Archbishop Glemp noted that the religious pilgrims had marched across Poland by the thousands without upsetting the authorities. "You have been spreading peace," he said. "But we think with a certain fear about other marches, which are not as peaceful as yours was."

He added his personal disapproval of the political march, saying it caused "anxiety." He recalled that the church had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Several demonstrators were injured in a clash with police outside a stadium in Christchurch, New Zealand, where the South African Springboks were playing New Zealand's All Blacks in rugby.

before would not be used for the Springboks' tour.

Mr. Luyt said he made the donation because South Africans "want more rugby-playing countries" and the sport is not yet popular in the United States. He added, "I've donated more than \$2 million to sports in the past two years." Mr. Luyt said he planned to come to the United States next month and might do some coaching for the rugby union at that time.

In June, the Mystic River Rugby Club in Massachusetts wrote to Mr. Selfridge to express its concern about the "political overtones" associated with the tour.

The club also asked what connection there was between the \$25,000 donation and the Springboks' tour.

Mr. Selfridge denied that the money was a factor in deciding to invite the Springboks.

Blacks, gained a 14-9 victory over the Springboks, who were virtually shut out of the stadium.

Outside the stadium, police pushed back about 2,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators. Observers said several people were injured. About 200 demonstrators managed to pour onto the field through a gap in the barbed-wire barricades and the ring of 2,000 policemen surrounding the stadium.

In Auckland, 600 miles (960 kilometers) north of Christchurch, about 2,000 demonstrators marched on the city's Eden Park rugby field in another anti-apartheid rally.

The New Zealand team, the All

South African Donated \$25,000 To U.S. Sponsor of Rugby Tour

By Reed Kramer

NEW YORK — The Eastern Rugby Union of America, which is sponsoring next month's U.S. tour by the South African Springboks rugby team, accepted a \$25,000 donation from a Johannesburg businessman who has served as a conduit for secret South African government funds.

The donation was made in December, the same month that the American rugby union issued an invitation to the Springboks. Because of its racial policies, South Africa has been barred from the Olympics and most international sports competition, and no national South African sports team has visited the United States since 1978.

The Springboks are scheduled to play matches in Chicago, New York City and Albany, N.Y., following a turbulent six-week tour of New Zealand that has been marked by large and sometimes violent anti-apartheid demonstrations.

If the U.S. matches take place, they are expected to draw similar protests. They will also dim the hopes of the U.S. Olympic Committee, host of the 1984 Games in Los Angeles, for a grand American return to Olympic competition after the 1980 Moscow boycott. Africa, which boycotted the Olympics in 1976 to protest New Zealand's sports ties with South Africa, have said the U.S. tour would force them into another boycott in 1984.

Richard Lapchick, one of the organizers of the Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour Coalition, which received documents about the donation from dissident rugby union members, believes the Luyt contribution is "part of a major South African effort to use money to break the international sports boycott." He cites large purses being offered to American boxers, golfers and other athletes for competing in South Africa.

The coalition describes itself as being composed of nearly 100 religious, sports, civil rights and

other American groups opposed to South Africa's rigid system of racial segregation.

Mr. Luyt was a key figure in the worldwide South African public relations drive that produced a scandal in the late 1970s. The operation used secret Information Department funds to buy influence, at home and abroad, until press exposés uncovered the story, forcing former Prime Minister John Vorster from office.

Official inquiries at the time identified Mr. Luyt as the conduit for about \$15 million in secret funds for The Citizen, a pro-government English-language newspaper he established in 1976.

Mr. Luyt, a former rugby forward, helped establish the Committee for Fairness in Sport, another recipient of government funds in South Africa's information scandal. According to a budget document prepared by the Information Department that surfaced earlier this year, the committee was to receive \$175,000 in secret funding in 1978-79.

He was also named in 1976 as one of five millionaire backers of the Club of Ten, an Information Department project that placed pro-South African advertisements in European and North American newspapers beginning in 1974.

Mr. Luyt said in Johannesburg that he provided the \$25,000 from his personal funds at the request of the U.S. rugby group's president, Tom Selfridge. He said the money had already been spent and there-

INSIDE

Japan's Defense

In Washington, it is reported that the Reagan administration has decided to call a truce in the U.S. diplomatic struggle for substantial Japanese boosts in defense spending. But officials in both nations remain at odds on how far and how fast Tokyo should move to meet its military obligations. Page 2.

Alfred Barr Dies

Alfred H. Barr Jr., 79, who shaped New York's Museum of Modern Art from its beginning in 1929, dies in Connecticut. Page 5.

Ulster Crisis

Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald says British politicians privately believe that only union between the south and north of Ireland will solve the Ulster crisis. Page 4.

Target Trouble

A CIA covert action plan that upset a congressional committee, combined with a mix-up in the press about which country was the target, is causing problems for both the Reagan administration and for the West African nation of Mauritania. For one thing, sources say, the actual target of the proposed CIA action was Mauritania, an island in the Indian Ocean, not Mauritania. Page 3.

Reagan Speaking Softly to Japanese on Military Spending

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to call a truce in Washington's diplomatic struggle for substantial Japanese boosts in military spending.

Washington's outwardly conciliatory approach contrasts with the tough talk adopted by Carter administration officials in an attempt to badger Tokyo into speeding up its military spending, the smallest outlay of any of the U.S. allies. It also reflects the current view among senior U.S. officials that politicians in Tokyo should be given breathing room to prepare public opinion in Japan, where the question of an expanded military

role still raises strong anti-war emotions.

Despite this shift in strategy, however, U.S. officials remain determined to get Japan to strengthen its forces to help offset the burden of U.S. military commitments in the Pacific. Continued Japanese reluctance to spend on the military, well-placed sources in the administration and Congress suggested, could emerge as the area of most serious conflict in the broad political and economic relations between the two nations.

While Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki pledged greater efforts on the military front during White House summit talks with President Reagan in May, Mr. Suzuki's Cab-

inet has placed priority on fiscal austerity. The scarcity of public funds, combined with the absence of a clear popular mandate for expanded military programs, indicates that Tokyo's military spending will continue to be substantially less than Washington desires.

Problems in Congress

The flash point in two-way ties could come, these sources suggested, when Congress begins deliberations next year on the 1983 budget and politicians are obliged to support the large-scale military spending program endorsed by the Reagan administration at the expense of spending programs favoring their constituents.

"No American politician likes to stand up and cut spending on issues of immediate importance to constituents in order to increase defense spending," said a senior U.S. government official. Congressmen, he explained, "will look carefully at allies who benefit from the U.S. strategic umbrella and what they are willing to do for themselves."

While U.S. allies in NATO are also likely to come under fire for their reluctance to increase military expenditures, Tokyo presents a larger target because of what is viewed here as Japan's overwhelming advantage in economic relations with the United States. Tokyo's reticence, this official sug-

gested, could again ignite complaints from congressional critics and elements in the American public who charge that Japan is taking a free economic ride on the back of U.S. military protection.

In attempting to put the best possible face on relations with Tokyo while keeping up strong behind-the-scenes pressure, Reagan administration officials say they hope to persuade the Japanese to build an effective fighting force capable of defending the home islands, the sea-lanes and the air around Japan from conventional attack by 1990.



NEW SALT NEGOTIATOR — Edward L. Rowley, right, was sworn in as the chief U.S. SALT negotiator by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., as his wife, Rita, and a State Department aide looked on. Mr. Rowley helped negotiate the SALT-2 pact on strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union in 1979, but later said that it was inequitable.

Begin Expects U.S. Fighter-Plane Embargo to End Soon

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin attacked the Reagan administration Sunday for suspending the delivery of 16 sophisticated U.S. fighter planes to Israel and said he expected the embargo to be lifted in the next few days.

"A wrong was done to Israel," Mr. Begin told reporters in English and Hebrew after the first Cabinet meeting of his new coalition government at which he presided. "But now President Reagan has decided to right that wrong. I hope it will not be repeated."

The United States suspended delivery of 14 F-16 and two F-15

fighter planes after the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor in June and after Israel's air strike last month in Beirut in which 300 or more civilians were reported killed and more than 800 wounded.

Asked by newsmen about a report widely circulated here that Israel had agreed not to use U.S.-supplied aircraft for attack missions, Mr. Begin bristled and replied: "To the contrary, I want to tell you there is not a word of truth in that report. We never had such a demand by the United States, and why should we offer the suggestion, which would be completely out of this world? We never attack."

Mr. Begin said that the Reagan administration had erred in delaying the delivery of the planes, which he said were contracted for by Israel.

"They are not American planes," the prime minister asserted. "They are Israeli planes made in the United States."

Visit With Sadat

In other developments, Mr. Begin dismissed a Saudi peace plan for the Middle East, said he would visit President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in Alexandria later this month, and told reporters he planned to write U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. about the status of the mission of the

special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib.

The Saudi plan was presented a week ago by Crown Prince Fahd and called for, among other things, the retrenchment of Israel to its pre-1967 borders. While most of the terms were rejected by a broad political spectrum in Israel, some politicians read the plan as containing at least tacit recognition of the state of Israel by a formidable foe. But Mr. Begin disagreed.

"There is no peace initiative by Prince Fahd," Mr. Begin said. "I made an analysis of what Prince Fahd said at a press conference. You don't find even the words 'recognition of Israel.' It was a complete mistake by all the press to report Saudi Arabia is now prepared to recognize Israel."

"Prince Fahd said he is prepared to recognize all states in the Middle East," Mr. Begin went on. "He didn't mention Israel at all in connection with recognition. ... For almost 20 years, many Arab states used this formula, and when they were asked 'Does it include Israel?' they said, 'Israel is no state.'"

Some who saw a glimmer of hope in the Saudi plan said that the conditions came from existing UN resolutions and that since Prince Fahd was speaking in the context of the United Nations, the implication was that his comments included Israel, a member of the world body.

Mr. Begin confirmed reports from Egypt that he will meet with Mr. Sadat in Alexandria, where the Egyptian leader has a summer home, on Aug. 25 and 26. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is in charge of the moribund talks between Egypt and Israel on autonomy for the 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin is also scheduled to have his first meeting with President Reagan next month. He will leave for Washington on Sept. 6 for a stay in the United States that will include meetings with leaders of American Jewish groups.

2 Prominent Clergymen Killed in Iran

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Two prominent clergymen were killed by anti-government gunmen in Iran while authorities stepped up their campaign against leftist groups, Iranian media reported Sunday.

More than 200 members of the Mujaheddin Khalq and other Marxist opposition groups were arrested in four Iranian cities, the state-run Tehran Radio said. More than 50 executions were announced during the weekend, bringing the number of persons put to death to more than 400 since Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was dismissed as president June 22.

In the Caspian Sea town of Babol, a prominent pro-government clergyman, Hojatoleslam Towhid, was killed Saturday when three gunmen ambushed his car, the official Pars news agency reported.

Grenade Attack

In the Kurdish city of Sanandaj, Mullah Saleh Khorasani and his 18-year-old son were killed by two armed "American mercenaries" while leaving a mosque in the company of other well-known clergymen, Tehran Radio said.

The killings followed an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Iran's Supreme Court president, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, when two

motorcyclists threw a grenade into the courtyard of his house in Tehran, newspapers reported.

In his first broadcast address since being sworn in last month, President Mohammad Ali Rajai attacked the Mujaheddin Khalq for its "brutal terrorism." He assailed the Islamic-Marxist group for killing the Islamic Republican Party founder, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, instead of "Americans, capitalists, exploiters or Zionists."

"You should know that you are hated, for the people's hearts, hands and existence are linked with the Beheshti and you are blind and do not see it," said Mr. Rajai in the speech broadcast Saturday night over Tehran Radio.

The president also cautioned government supporters to avoid discussing their planned movements in public because of the wave of killings.

The party newspaper Islamic Republic gave prominent play Sunday to an interview with a mother who turned in her 22-year-old son, identified as Mahmud Tarigh-o-Eslam, when she discovered he was a member of the Mujaheddin Khalq.

The newspaper, which reported a revolutionary court in Isfahan had sentenced the youth to death

for anti-government activities, quoted the mother as saying she "places Islam above mother love and the instincts of protecting one's children."

The mother and son were interviewed on Iranian television last week. The young man, viewers said, broke down in tears and said he was sorry for what he had done. But the mother told him, "Your sorrow and regrets are no good now. You are a heretic and caused a lot of people to be killed."

Kuwait protested Sunday the Iranian capture of a Danish cargo ship, the Else Cat, last week in Gulf waters. Iran claimed the ship was carrying war materials bound for Iraq, which is engaged in a war with Iran. But a Kuwaiti Cabinet official said the ship was carrying goods for Gulf states.

In another development, Tehran Radio quoted Iran's newly appointed premier, Mohammad Javad Bakhtiar, as saying that a proposed Cabinet minister, Mansour Shahidi, had resigned and that Hasan Ghafuri-Fard would replace him as energy minister. Mr. Ghafuri-Fard, a former Tehran University teacher who studied for two years in the United States, served as governor general of Khorasan and was a member of the Majlis (parliament).

Neutron Decision Seen to Weaken Haig

(Continued from Page 1)

feeling pressure against deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Stressing that Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Haig have basically the same goal — a rapid rebuilding of America's defenses — State Department officials noted that Mr. Haig tried in New Orleans last week to answer critics who asked how such a military program could be reconciled with the administration's stated desire for peace. In the speech, Mr. Haig said the United States could move toward easing relations with the Soviet Union by adding to American strength, reinvigorating our alliances and promoting peaceful

progress, we are creating the conditions that make restraint and reciprocity the most realistic Soviet options," he said.

For specialists studying the tea leaves in search of relatively conciliatory signs, Mr. Reagan noted that he had offered to meet with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and Eugene V. Rostov, the new arms control director, said the administration was eager to resume arms control talks without preconditions. But these remarks were offset by Mr. Reagan's other comments about the Soviet Union. "I can understand their anguish," he said. "They are squealing like they're sitting on a sharp nail simply because we now are showing the world that we are not going to let them get to the point of dominance where they can someday issue to the free world an ultimatum of 'surrender or die.'"

Such statements are sure to produce concern in Europe, which sees itself as the eventual battlefield in any U.S.-Soviet conflict. It is not easy to persuade the Europeans to increase their defense spending; to assure them of Washington's commitment to negotiated agreements with Moscow; to avoid public splits when the Europeans

fail to fulfill their military spending pledges, while the United States appears cool to negotiating. Frustrated State Department aides complain of "lack of sensitivity" at the Pentagon and White House to the political concerns of the allies. Indeed, "sensitivity" has become a new code word. State Department officials who are unwilling to suggest that Mr. Reagan lacks expertise in foreign relations say he lacks "sensitivity" to allied concerns. Mr. Haig, they say, has "sensitivity" and Mr. Weinberger does not.

One Pentagon official ridiculed the State Department's concern about European political difficulties. "The problem is Haig," he said. "Haig is too involved in personal diplomacy, and the personal diplomacy in this case means Helmut Schmidt. We are not running this government for the benefit of Helmut Schmidt."

Jordan, Iraq Chiefs Meet

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan, accompanied by Premier Mudar Badran, visited Baghdad on Saturday to confer with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein about economic and political cooperation between the nations and other Middle East topics, officials announced.

Such statements are sure to produce concern in Europe, which sees itself as the eventual battlefield in any U.S.-Soviet conflict. It is not easy to persuade the Europeans to increase their defense spending; to assure them of Washington's commitment to negotiated agreements with Moscow; to avoid public splits when the Europeans

Zimbabwe to Cut Oil Dependence On South Africa

The Associated Press

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's oil dependence will be transferred from South Africa to Mozambique by the end of the year, it was reported Sunday.

Jerry Musson, chairman of the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, told a Salisbury newspaper that a British-owned pipeline linking Umfolozi, Zimbabwe, with the port of Beira in Mozambique would carry all refined diesel fuel and gasoline. Aviation fuel, kerosene and other petroleum products would be brought by rail from Mozambique, he said.

The pipeline and the refinery have been idle since 1965, when the Rhodesian government of Ian Smith declared independence from Britain.

Virtually all Zimbabwe's oil has come through South Africa since 1976 when Mozambique, previously the major supplier, shut the border to stiffen sanctions against the Smith government. The sanctions were lifted after an agreement on black-majority rule in Zimbabwe was reached in 1979.

Restraint, Pledge of Aid Mark Polish-Soviet Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

ing role," it disguised the Polish leaders' endorsement of economic and political reform and suggested that their goal was a return to the Communist disciplines of the past.

In effect, the Polish leaders pledged themselves in the communiqué to what sounded like a Kremlin prescription for normalcy. The Polish party and government, the document said, "see their priority task in pooling all the patriotic forces for the sake of national salvation of the motherland, averting a profound crisis, establishing the normal functioning of the national economy, putting the barrier to the manifestations of anarchy in support of the resolute struggle against the threat of counter-revolution."

In return, the communiqué com-

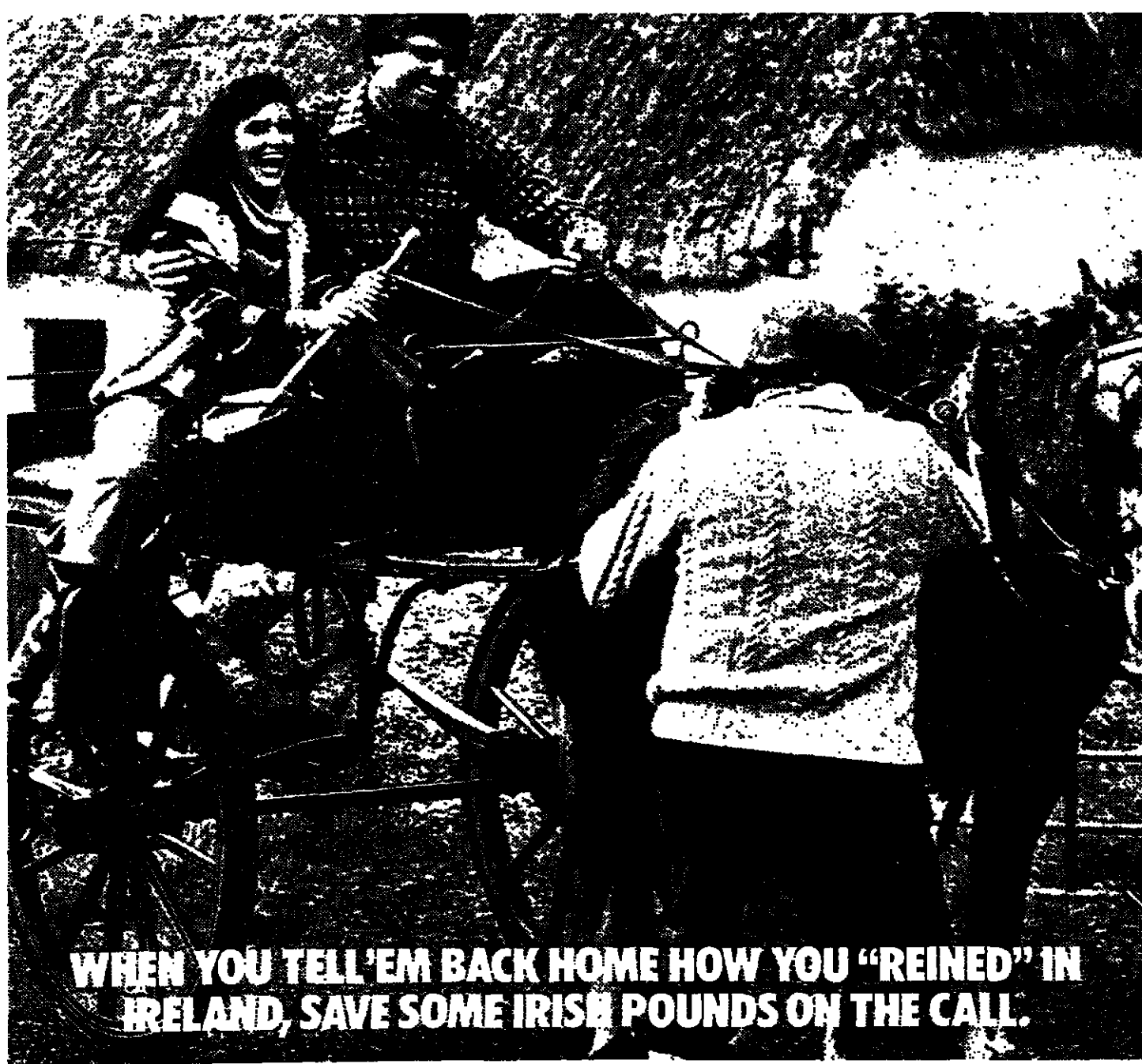
mited the Soviet Union to increase its already substantial aid to the ravaged Polish economy. The document said that the Soviet leaders had agreed to defer the payment of Polish debts "until the next five-year period," and to supply additional raw materials and light industrial goods.

In addition, the communiqué said, Moscow will "facilitate a more comprehensive utilization of Poland's industrial potential."

Western diplomats said that taken together these constituted a major commitment by the Soviet Union, whose loans to Warsaw, though a fraction of the estimated \$27 billion in loans from Western governments and banks, still are a major drag on the sluggish Soviet economy.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

- 2 Iranian Boats Go to Algeria; 3d Still Missing**
ALGIERS — Two of three Iranian missile boats built in France made a refueling stop in the western Algerian harbor of Oran on Sunday, the Algerian news agency reported.
Mystery continued to surround the whereabouts of a third boat, which was also on its way from France to Iran when it was seized Thursday off southern Spain by a group hostile to the Iranian government.
A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said the high-speed patrol boat entered Tangier, Morocco, after it was commandeered 5 miles (8 kilometers) off Cadiz. He was quoted by Madrid newspapers as saying, "There is no room for doubt on this question. A Spanish helicopter crew watched the boat enter the port." But Moroccan authorities have said the vessel, named the Tabarzin, was not sighted.
- 100 Arrested in Protest Near Gandhi Home**
NEW DELHI — At least 100 people were arrested Sunday during a demonstration outside the home of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi against her government's tough new anti-strike powers, police said.
The new measures, under which the government can hold summary trials of strikers and strike leaders in essential services, are expected to come under heavy attack by opposition parties in the new session of Parliament beginning Monday.
Among those arrested Sunday was Suresh Ram, son of opposition leader Jagjivan Ram, India's best-known harijan, or untouchable.
- 2 Policemen Stabbed in Liverpool Violence**
LIVERPOOL — Two police officers were stabbed and 13 were injured by bricks and stones as violence erupted again in Liverpool's Toxteth district during a mass march against alleged police harassment, authorities reported.
One officer was in serious condition after being stabbed in the stomach when he tried to apprehend a black youth who had broken off from the main march Saturday, police said. Another officer was stabbed during a melee. His condition was described as less serious.
Police said fighting began outside the former police headquarters, which was vacated in a move to new headquarters only hours before the march began. Extra police had been brought in and lined the 3-mile march organized by the Liverpool Defense Committee, formed by the city's black community after riots last month in the Toxteth district.
- China Admits to Lack of ASEAN Agreement**
PEKING — China admitted Sunday that Premier Zhao Ziyang had been unable to reach total agreement with leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations during his recent tour.
The official Chinese news agency issued the commentary three days after Mr. Zhao's return from visiting the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. He did not visit the fifth ASEAN nation, Indonesia.
The news agency did not have diplomatic relations.
China's relations with pro-Peking Communist parties that have ousted ASEAN leaders with his "categorical and resolute statements," he added that this "does not mean that differences do not exist as to what to be taken to attain the agreed objective."



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SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.



Reach out and touch someone

False Transmissions, Reported Close Calls Cloud U.S. Air Safety

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New questions about the safety of U.S. airways have arisen after federal investigators said they were investigating 17 false radio transmissions to pilots and the striking air traffic controllers' union gave accounts of what it called scores of near collisions in the sky.

The controllers' union, reiterating its contention that substitute controllers were endangering lives, told of 64 instances of "near misses" of aircraft over Washington since the strike began. The union said the information had come from tapes smuggled out of the Washington air traffic control center.

There were no wingtip-to-wingtip incidents, said John Knubik, an official of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization's eastern regional office. However, he said the incidents had been at least technical violations of federal standards requiring that planes be kept at least 5 miles (about 8 kilometers) apart laterally and 1,000 feet (about 300 meters) vertically.

The tapes did not show whether pilots had been forced to take evasive action to avoid collisions, he said, nor did they show whether control tower personnel had recognized the "systems errors" as soon as computers flashed alerts.

Federal officials declined to comment Friday on the controllers' statements, pending a study of the reported incidents.

Meanwhile, Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr. said federal agents were looking into 17 incidents in which radio frequencies had been jammed or used to transmit false instructions to pilots. The incidents occurred in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., Norfolk, Va., Manchester, N.H., and several other cities.

In New York, a faint voice on a radio frequency used by La Guardia Airport gave false instructions to a jetliner Aug. 4, the second day of the strike. A controller heard the voice tell the aircraft to "go around, go around" — scrub the landing and circle the field — and countermanded the order. The plane landed safely.

In no case, Mr. Lewis said, were any pilots misled, and there was "no compromise with safety." He added: "In each case, the false instructions were recognized by the pilots or controllers involved and were either ignored or countermanded."

Still, he said the incidents were "extremely serious" and were under scrutiny by the FBI, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Communications Commission.

Caught, those responsible will be "prosecuted to the full extent of the law," Mr. Lewis said. Interference with radio transmissions of air traffic controllers is subject to a fine of \$10,000 and 10 years in prison.

Mr. Lewis said there was no proof that striking air controllers were involved, but he noted that voices interfering with transmissions in New Orleans and Phoenix had been traced to controllers as "scabs" or "scabby." He also said the number of such incidents during the strike was "higher than normal."

Robert E. Poli, president of the controllers' union, has said he has warned the more than 12,000 striking members that any sabotage "will destroy us."

The issue of safety in the skies has been disputed throughout the strike. The Reagan administration, backed by the airlines and the pilots' union, has insisted that flight operations, averaging more than 75 percent of normal, are as safe as they were before the walkout. Supervisors, nonstriking employees and military controllers have taken the place of strikers.

But the controllers' union has said U.S. airspace is unsafe in the hands of what it terms overworked and unqualified substitute controllers — an argument used by Canadian and European controllers who have staged boycotts and other job actions.

U.S. Mix-Up Fails to Amuse Mauritania

Press Confused Over CIA Plan to Fight Libyan Influence in Mauritania

By Michael Gedler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A CIA covert action plan that upset a congressional committee, combined with a mix-up in the press about which country was the plan's target, has caused a headache for the Reagan administration and for the government of Mauritania.

Informed sources say the actual target of the proposed CIA action was Mauritania, an island in the Indian Ocean off the southeast coast of Africa, not Mauritania, a large country on the northwest coast of Africa.

These sources say the plan involving Mauritania did not envisage cloak-and-dagger action but was mainly a CIA effort to slip money to the government there to help counteract financial aid being supplied to forces opposing the government by the Libyan ruler, Col. Moammar Qadhafi.

The episode began to unfold publicly July 25 when The Washington Post reported that the House Select Committee on Intelligence, in a highly unusual move, had written President Reagan objecting to a planned secret CIA operation in Africa.

The stories' sources did not disclose what country was involved. The White House and the committee confirmed that such a letter had been written.

The next day, advance copies of Newsweek magazine's Aug. 3 issue reported

that the committee had objected to a large-scale operation to overthrow Col. Qadhafi, with the ultimate goal of removing him from power, a description which to some implied assassination. The White House denied the Newsweek report.

Then on July 28, a Washington Post story, attributed to administration officials, said the operation was planned against Mauritania, not Libya.

Hours after that story appeared, "the Mauritania, justifiably, went up the wall," one informant says, and demanded explanations at the State Department and from U.S. officials in their country.

Mauritanians Unconvinced

At first, U.S. officials tried to tell Mauritania that they could not discuss alleged or real covert actions; then they tried to convince them that the press account was wrong. One source says the United States still is not sure the Mauritania believe the explanation.

This source says the designation in the press of Mauritania probably came about because of confusion in the names of the two countries, both of which are relatively obscure to Americans.

On Aug. 4, The Wall Street Journal wrote it correctly, but not many people noticed. Amid a story about the then forthcoming visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the Journal noted that the "administration's

concern about Qadhafi is so great that key congressmen have been briefed on a covert U.S. operation planned to check Libyan influence in Mauritania, an island in the Indian Ocean that the U.S. feared could become a Soviet naval base."

Still, the overt battle over covert activities continued. In its Aug. 10 edition, Time magazine called Newsweek's account of the plot against Col. Qadhafi "misinformation" leaked to Newsweek by "CIA sources," apparently to discredit CIA Director William J. Casey and Max C. Hugel, then the CIA's director of operations.

Time said CIA sources also were spreading the leak about Mauritania but that the actual plan that drew congressional objection was a much broader CIA action to shore up U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa.

In its Aug. 10 edition, Newsweek said the "schemes" against Libya had been discussed with the House committee but it reported confusion on the committee about whether the protest letter involved Libya or another controversial operation in the Third World.

Several sources have suggested privately that there clearly is widespread interest within the administration and the intelligence community in complicating Col. Qadhafi's life and that various plans have been discussed. These sources suggest that they do not involve covert U.S. actions against Col. Qadhafi inside Libya.

Reagan Plans to Ease Nuclear Plant Curbs

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's long-awaited policy on nuclear power, to be announced next month, will specify an intention to "move expeditiously but wisely" in removing federal barriers to its wider use, according to a draft of the president's statement.

An aide said the draft would essentially make up the final statement. If so, Mr. Reagan will call for these policy changes:

- Removal of obstacles to the construction of the current generation of nuclear reactors.

- Development of the breeder reactor, which in theory would produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes. This move was revealed earlier in the administration's efforts to win votes for its budget proposals from Tennessee congressmen. That is where the reactor would be built.

- Lifting the ban on commercial reprocessing of spent reactor fuel.

The president's nuclear policy statement was drafted by the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. The office's director, George A. Keyworth Jr., said he expected Mr. Reagan to approve it, with some "final tuning," after returning from California.

Peter Bradford, a Democratic member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, faulted the draft because it failed to mention the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant, and the resulting safety concerns, as among the factors that have caused delays in licensing of nuclear plants. Mr. Keyworth said the policy statement was intended to be "rather global in nature" and the concerns over Three Mile Island were too specific.

Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona and chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said the draft did not recognize that much of the delay in starting up nuclear plants was caused not by bureaucratic problems but by the reluctance of utilities to make huge investments in reactors in the face of the lower net projected for electrical power.

Rep. Udall and Mr. Bradford were joined in their criticism by two Democratic representatives, Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts and Toby Moffett of Connecticut, both of whom head subcommittees concerned with nuclear energy.

"This is not a policy statement," Rep. Markey said. "It reads like a wish list for the nuclear lobby."

The draft of the president's policy statement declares that nuclear power has been handicapped in the past decade by a morass of fed-

eral obstacles, including unnecessary regulations that do not enhance safety but cause extensive licensing delays and economic uncertainty.

If nuclear power development remains stalled, the statement reads, consumers may face electric shortages and higher costs than necessary. "It is important that our nuclear industry be revitalized to avoid the dismal prospect of importing this essential technology, first invented and demonstrated in America, from abroad," it concludes.

Mr. Bradford, who is on record as advocating further study on the safety of nuclear technology before going ahead with the licensing and construction of additional plants, said in rebuttal that the United States has more nuclear plants than the rest of the free world.

Regarding the expressed goal of removing obstacles to the building of reactors, the draft says: "It is presently taking some 10 to 14 years to proceed from the planning stage to an operating license for new nuclear power plants. The process must be streamlined with the objective of shortening the time involved to perhaps six to eight years, as is typical in many other countries."

"Consequently, I am directing the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the vice president as chairman of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, to give immediate priority attention to improving the nuclear regulatory and licensing process. I anticipate that the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will take steps to facilitate the licensing of plants under construction and those awaiting licenses."

Problems at Sites

Rep. Moffett said in response, "Of 10 reactor applications studied at hearings, only two are ready to go on line right now — Diablo Canyon in California, which has been delayed by labor disputes and construction problems, and McGuire near Charlotte, N.C., which has had design problems."

He said the other eight were behind schedule mostly because the utilities building them had been overly optimistic about completion dates.

He said the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is so undermanned that only 60 percent of required inspections for existing plants are being carried out now. The projected cost of the delays, he said, is less than the cost of the Three Mile Island cleanup, and he labeled the administration's plans to speed up licensing "a narrow and short-sighted view."

Rep. Markey said Mr. Reagan is hooking up "a government life-support system to a dead industry." He predicted that the proposals would be rejected by Congress.

Pakistan Makes Arrests in Crackdown on State Airline

Reuters

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistan's military authorities arrested a number of union officials and employees in the state-run airline Sunday in a move aimed at cutting out corruption and inefficiency, the government announced.

Some senior managers were fired and late-night raids were made on airports and offices of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) throughout the country, as part of a major government drive. A government statement said the military authorities acted because PIA was on the verge of collapse because of financial losses.

Union offices were sealed; union activities by the airline's 22,000 employees, ranging from pilots to cleaners, were banned; and the penalty for disobeying was set at five years in jail or five lashes with a whip, or both.

Paramilitary police were on duty at major airports throughout the country after raids Saturday night in which office records and other materials were seized. Airline employees said several dozen of their colleagues, including some union officials, had been arrested.

Troops also were on standby in case of trouble, but they did not take part in the raids. Stringent security checks were in force for all domestic and international passengers, causing flight delays of more than an hour.

PIA provides technical and catering services for many interna-

tional airlines that use Karachi as a major stopover point between Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Last year PIA, which has a fleet of 32 aircraft, carried almost 3 million passengers on its domestic and international routes.

In recent weeks there has been a spate of stories in the government-controlled news media complaining about the running of the airline. Authoritative sources said two weeks ago that 1,000 senior PIA officials had been offered ear-

ly retirement, and last week three of the airline's directors resigned.

Complaints included charges of widespread smuggling by crews, excessive overtime claims, unnecessary jobs for employees' relatives and free seats for friends.

\$400 Million Owed

The airline's chairman, Rahim Khan, a retired major general, said at a news conference that the airline owed 4 billion rupees (about \$400 million) in loans and debt servicing for purchases of aircraft, computer services and other equipment. He said PIA needed to make a profit of 300 million rupees a year for the next two years to survive.

The government even considered closing down the airline completely and starting a new one, Mr. Rahim said. He said the government would give the airline 600 million rupees immediately to stave off its most pressing financial problems.

Mr. Rahim said the government acted after receiving two special reports on PIA that found that it employed two to three times more staff than do comparable national airlines. "Frankly, we do not even know the exact number of people PIA employs," he said.

Mr. Rahim said a foreign firm of consultants, which he did not name, had been hired to draw up a recovery plan for PIA.

He said PIA and martial law authorities were going through dos-

iers of troublemakers and unwilling workers, who will be given early retirement.

Mr. Rahim said that the airport security force was also riddled with corruption, and that martial law authorities were taking over responsibility for the service.

Authoritative sources said Saturday that the chairman of Pakistan's major banks had met at PIA headquarters to discuss the airline's financial situation. Earlier this year PIA borrowed 360 million rupees to help cover its operating expenses.

The crackdown was the latest step by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq to make state-run corporations more efficient. Two months ago, regulations were introduced giving the authorities the power to dismiss employees of state-run corporations summarily, and union activities by employees of the state-run radio and television networks have been banned.

Whaling Foes Halt Efforts

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Environmentalists who sailed into Soviet waters to try to stop the killing of whales in the Bering Sea have suspended their campaign and are heading home to Canada after failing to find the lead ship of a Soviet whaling operation, Capt. Paul Watson, head of the group, said.

Pope Addresses Crowd at Vatican

The Associated Press

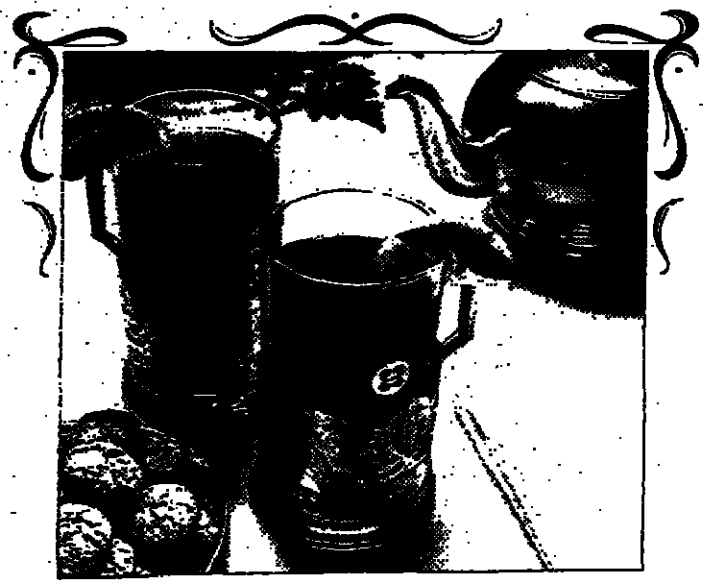
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II joked about his health Sunday at a public appearance, hinting to a crowd in St. Peter's Square that it is hard for him to obey his doctors and rest.

The pontiff delivered his first Sunday blessing in person since the assassination attempt on him May 13. He was released from the hospital Friday, and doctors have recommended six weeks of rest at his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo in the hills south of Rome. He was scheduled to leave Rome by helicopter Sunday evening.

When the pope returned to his departure for Castel Gandolfo, the crowd of 50,000 zealots and pilgrims broke into applause. Smiling, the pope added: "I see you agree, that you support it. That way it will be easier for me to obey my doctors."

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IBERIA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN The Spanish challenge.

Sale of Woman Creates Sensation in India

Beyond Controversy Over Human Traffic Is Question of Her Fate

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Three months ago, Ashwini Sarin, a reporter for The Indian Express, India's largest-circulation daily, purchased a woman for \$306 and wrote about the experience.

His series began: "Yesterday, I bought a short-statured skinny woman belonging to a village near Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh for 2,300 rupees. Even I find it hard to believe that I have returned to the capital this morning after buying the middle-aged woman for half the price one pays for a buffalo in the Punjab."

Now, after the sensation has died away, Kamla, the woman, is confined to an orphanage whose restrictions and religious workers she resents. For her part, the directors of the orphanage find her troublesome and wish her to leave. Her rescuers can think of no better place to put her and have petitioned the Supreme Court to look into what the newspaper says is widespread traffic in women and

to find some suitable place for Kamla's rehabilitation.

The court is studying the petition and in the meantime has ordered the woman to remain at the orphanage. Officials in the town where her sale was negotiated are considering making a case against the reporter for dealing in women.

Proud of the Price

Kamla, who is confused by what has happened to her, is clear on several things. She thinks it is up to the people who bought her to take care of her, and she wants to leave the orphanage, where she is not allowed to smoke *bids*, the hand-rolled cigarettes she enjoys. She wants to work for the people who bought her and is proud she commanded so high a price.

"Everytime I visit her, she tells me she wants to come with me," said Coomy Kapoor, the chief reporter here for the Express.

Miss Kapoor, who once worked for the Massachusetts Department of Mental Hygiene while studying in the United States, said it was particularly sad that there were no

institutions for women like Kamla. "I am guilty about it," Miss Kapoor said. "For us she was a symbol of a dreadful outrage, but she is unhappy here. Perhaps the only solution is to marry her off."

At the orphanage in Old Delhi, where Kamla has been housed since she was delivered to the reporter at the Delhi train station, V. L. Sharma, the director, declared that because of what he said was her position as a ward of the court he would not allow her to be interviewed or photographed.

Blue Tattoo Marks

She is shy and frail, with the blue tattoo marks on her wrists and hands that many women in her home state wear. When she first came here, she had bruises from beatings and was undernourished. The director at the home said she acts irrationally, often using obscene language and crying that she wants to leave. A court-appointed psychiatrist has examined her and found her to be sane, though showing the strains of a dreadful ordeal.

Miss Kapoor, who sought to reconstitute Kamla's life, said she was very evasive about her family. She told the reporter that she had been sold by her brother-in-law after she became a widow. Miss Kapoor, however, now believes that Kamla was sold by her husband and that much of her story is subterfuge aimed at hiding his shame.

In any case, in three months no one here has definitely established the woman's age, her family, her native village or her full name.

Mr. Sarin, who bought her, spent nine months on the assignment, traveling to rural centers and posing as a doctor with a large family who was looking for a wife for his farm foreman. After gaining the confidence of traders, he struck the deal in a meeting that took place about her family from the police station in Morena.

In the course of his investigation, Mr. Sarin said, he learned that trade in women was widespread, with some sold as servants and others as prostitutes. He said prices ranged up to 21,000 rupees, or \$2,800, which was asked for a 15-year-old girl.

Living Merchandise

In talking to Miss Kapoor, Kamla is not at all reticent about her experiences as living merchandise.

"She is very proud, in fact, that she commanded so high a price," the reporter said. "She considers herself to be our property."

Miss Kapoor said that Kamla

had told her that one man who owned her had treated her well, providing her with ample food, but that another had starved and beaten her. Miss Kapoor said there did not appear to be any sexual abuse and the woman had been exploited essentially as a servant.

The day after the initial article appeared, the police in the town where she was sold negotiated with her family to return her to the orphanage until the court determined what was to be done with her. After several hours at the police station, Kamla was returned to the shelter, which normally does not provide care for adults.

Driven Inmate

Since Kamla's story became front-page news, the question of those on the margins of society has been asked several times, but not answered. A few weeks ago a young boy at a government orphanage was rushed to a hospital where it was learned that he had been repeatedly raped. An investigation of an asylum for women found that the inmates were kept in filthy, airless dungeons and that several had been driven insane by the conditions.

In India it remains overwhelmingly the responsibility of families to care for their weak or disabled members, and even among the poorest families such obligations are not taken seriously. But where family ties have lapsed, there are few ready alternatives.

There are a few religious charities like the Arya Samaj, a reformist Hindu association that maintains the orphanage where Kamla is staying, but they are rare. Some temples provide sanctuary and food for short periods. But often the underprivileged and the weak have no recourse other than to barter their labor in bondage or allow themselves to be sold.

Meanwhile, Kamla remains unhappy, and those who have rescued her can think of no relief for her except to find her a husband with the fund of 6,000 rupees, or \$800, that has been collected for her. Though she is not a criminal and is not charged with anything, she remains confined against her will until the Supreme Court takes up the Express reporter's plea.



HONEYMOONERS HOME — The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Lossiemouth, Scotland, after their two-week honeymoon cruise in the Mediterranean. After flying back from Egypt, where they ended the cruise, the couple drove to Balmoral Castle for two more weeks of holiday.

FitzGerald Says U.K. Desires Irish Union

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Premier Garret FitzGerald of Ireland said Sunday that British politicians believed privately that only union between South and North would solve the Ulster crisis, and he warned that the outlawed Irish Republican Army is a threat to democracy in the republic.

The failure to end the Maze prison hunger strike has given the IRA a major propaganda victory and boosted its fund-raising in the United States, Mr. FitzGerald said in a television interview.

"The sooner the hunger strike can be resolved and the sooner the IRA gains can be wiped out, eliminated, the better," he said.

"I appreciate the IRA are a threat to our government, to our democracy and not a threat to Britain. It's we who have to live with them. It is we who have to fight them and save democracy here — and we've often got very little help from British governments, which have at times negotiated with them."

Acknowledgment Urged

In private discussions, British politicians "freely recognize that the ultimate solution that would be desirable would be one that would bring North and South together, and Britain could disengage," Mr. FitzGerald said.

"I think it would be helpful if they did say that in public for this reason — that I think Northern Unionists are often misled into believing by the public attitude of the British politicians that there exists a strong feeling for the union in Britain," he said. "If they knew in fact many — I believe most British politicians, but by no means all — do see the solution ultimately in some relation between North and South, I think they'd be more encouraged to look in that direction."

Mr. FitzGerald assailed what he called British "inflexibility" in its attempts to end the hunger strike, and said there was a danger of vio-

lence in both the North and the South if it was not ended.

The prime of Ireland, Cardinal Tomas O'Flaherty, said in a Belfast radio interview broadcast Sunday that he and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain had clashed over the hunger strike when they met July 1.

A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said only that there had been a "frank exchange of views," between the prime minister, who refused to accede to guerrilla demands, and Cardinal O'Flaherty, who has called for an end to the fast but for greater British flexibility as well.

Prisoners Given Up Fast

Republican sources said Sunday in Belfast that Paddy Quinn, 21, has given up his fast. The jailed nationalist's family had authorized doctors to treat him when he lapsed into a coma July 31 after having refused food for 47 days.

Mr. Quinn was the 11th prisoner to refuse food in the campaign for prison reforms begun in the Maze prison on March 1. Nine had died. Mr. Quinn, who is serving 14 years for murder and membership in the IRA, is the second hunger striker to give up. Another made his fast after 13 days because of a perforated stomach ulcer.

The condition of one of the seven men still on hunger strike, Michael Devine, "has deteriorated badly over the last few days, but he is still lucid and is able to hold down water," said a spokesman for Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA. Mr. Devine, 27, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army, on Sunday had refused food for 56 days. He is serving a 12-year sentence for firearms violations.

Strikers Defy Official Ban, Paralyze Oil State in India

NEW DELHI — India's northeastern state of Assam was paralyzed by a 24-hour general strike in defiance of a government ban on stoppages in the state for six months.

In the only violent incident during the strike, a bomb exploded Saturday on a railway line at Pandu. The track was damaged, but no casualties were reported.

The strike in the oil-producing state, which began Friday, was called by leaders of a 22-month-old campaign for the expulsion of illegal immigrants, most of whom are from Bangladesh.

More than 290 persons have died in the student-led agitation, which has crippled the state's economy. At one point, demonstrators stopped the flow of oil from Assam to the rest of the country, costing India at least \$1.25 billion to replace the domestic oil with foreign imports.

Policing Reinforced

The general strike was also staged to protest the official announcement that India's government had invoked the new anti-strike measures. The Press Trust of India reported that armed police

guards had been posted and police patrols were increased in Assam.

In New Delhi on Saturday, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said the measure to prohibit strikes in essential services had been misunderstood. The government does not intend to suppress the working class, she said in a speech marking the 34th anniversary of India's independence, but stoppages in some services will mean untold hardship for people.

Mrs. Gandhi also warned Indians to be extra vigilant because of what she called the piling up of arms in the region. She did not mention Pakistan by name but clearly was referring to that country when she said, "The piling up of arms in India's neighborhood poses a danger to all."

She also said the government had halted the upward trend in prices, which she blamed in part on hoarding, black marketeering and profiteering.

Defending the recent decision to buy 1.5 million metric tons of wheat from the United States, she said the grain had been bought comparatively cheaply and would be kept as a buffer stock and to deter hoarders hoping to force up domestic prices.

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Squatters Near Cape Town Are Offered Resettlement

By Jack Foisie
Los Angeles Times Service

CAPE TOWN — Seeking a solution to a confrontation between the government and black squatters in the Cape Town area, Premier G.J. Koozmoor, the minister of black affairs, has announced a plan to settle many of the squatters elsewhere in the country if they cooperate and register with the authorities.

Mr. Koozmoor, who heads the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, announced Saturday that efforts would be made to find jobs and housing in the inland provinces of Transvaal and Orange Free State if the squatters would leave the Cape Town area, where their presence is illegal.

The program was proposed after police last Tuesday destroyed plastic-and-wood shelters that were erected a few days earlier in a squatter area known as Nyanga. The raid, on a stormy winter day, provoked condemnation from critics of South Africa's racial policies.

Resettlement of squatters and their families has been proposed before, but squatters' committees have always argued that the government should not divide their communities.

The 400 wives and children who camped at Nyanga, families of black workers in the Cape area, are without shelter on the sand flats on the Atlantic coast west of Cape Town. After denying the squatters food, authorities are now allowing church groups to provide them with hot meals. The weather has moderated, but the squatter area is always windswept. At night, the people huddle in blankets around scrap-wood fires.

Under South Africa's stern laws governing the movement of nonwhites, blacks who want to work in white cities usually must sign contracts that require them to leave their families in the tribal homelands. Although blacks living on the fringes of Cape Town live mainly in barracks, many men smuggle in their wives and children to live with them in "single" quarters. The women and children had been evicted from these quarters and put up in plastic shelters, which were donated by churches and other groups.

Mr. Koozmoor said that under his proposal, the squatters must cooperate with authorities, abandon their squatting and report to processing centers. Only then will authorities try to find work for eligible men where family housing is available, he said.

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On Business or Pleasure, American VIPs Troop to China

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

PEKING — By the look of China's guest list lately, you would think Jimmy Carter was getting ready to call a reunion of his Cabinet at the Great Hall of the People.

No fewer than eight of Mr. Carter's high command, ranging from his national security adviser to his agriculture secretary, have descended on the Middle Kingdom since May, or plan to do so within a few weeks, and the former president himself is scheduled to arrive here Aug. 24 for a 10-day visit.

Some of the once-mighty come as simple tourists, but they wind up getting the special treatment accorded visiting dignitaries, complete with lavish banquets, chauffeured Red Flag limousines, meetings with China's rulers, and expense-paid tours.

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Reaganites' Administration of Austerity Is Conspicuously Rich in Big Spenders

By Lynn Rosellini
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William French Smith tied his black tie, stepped into a chauffeured sedan and went to a party.

The evening was marked by strolling musicians, silver candelabra, trees strung with decorative lights and a dinner for 250 under a green-and-white-striped tent on the Mall. In addition to Attorney General Smith, there were lots of other Cabinet members, White House officials and important Republicans, which is not surprising.

In Ronald Reagan's Washington, many Republicans go to parties six nights a week. They ride about town in chauffeured limousines. They live in the most expensive sections of town and have vacation homes in California and Maine.

As officials and advisers and friends of President Reagan endorse austerity in federal spending, but in their personal lives many of the most visible people in the administration have shown a fondness for conspicuous spending of their own money in their first six months in Washington.

When they arrived in January, the Reagan Republicans, many of them successful in business and industry, brought with them a way of life that emphasizes good living and the use of social occasions to smooth professional relations.

Work Hard, Play Hard

James A. Baker 3d, White House chief of staff, lives in a \$715,000 house. Caspar W. Weinberger, secretary of defense, has a \$707,000 house with a swimming pool. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan attended 28 social functions in 30 days recently. Nancy Reagan and her friend Betsy Bloomingdale wear designer gowns and elaborate jewelry.

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River Diversion in China

PEKING — Chinese officials have decided to divert water from the Yellow River to Tianjin to help overcome a water shortage in Tianjin and Peking caused by a long drought, the Chinese news agency reported.

California Probe Of Gov. Brown's Staff Is Dropped

SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento district attorney has closed an investigation into allegations that members of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s staff hampered a probe by the state's campaign practices commission, saying there is not enough evidence to go to trial.

The state's Fair Political Practices Commission had asked for an investigation after saying Gov. Brown's aides had hampered its probe of alleged misuse of a state computer for political purposes.

Although Sacramento District Attorney Herb Jackson concluded that "no criminal liability existed," his nine-page report last week said there was "ostensible evidence of criminal misconduct" by two of the Democratic governor's former aides. But he added that the evidence was not sufficient to go to trial.

Gov. Brown said the district attorney's report vindicated his staff members. The commission's investigation stemmed from a Los Angeles Times story last year that said that Gov. Brown's top aides had used a computer leased with state funds to compile and maintain a political mailing list.

Smuggled Letter Alleges Slow Death in Uganda Jail

KAMPALA, Uganda — Prisoners ranging in age from 12 to 80 in a jail near Kampala face slow death because of harsh conditions and a lack of medical treatment, according to a letter smuggled out of the jail.

The letter, made public Sunday, was sent from Luzira Prison, which is run by the Ugandan military police. It said that three prisoners had died from lack of medical attention and that others were on the verge of death.

The letter appealed for help from the international community. "We are under constant threat from soldiers — to be killed any time," it said. "Our request now is a prayer that immediate steps be taken to rescue us from annihilation."

It charged that 151 of the 260 prisoners at Luzira were detained without charges or detention orders.

The charges of maltreatment and illegal detention were denied by John M. Luwuliza-Kirunda, minister of internal affairs in President Milton Obote's government. "Everybody has either a charge or a detention order applying to them," Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda said.

The letter, addressed to the United Nations representative in Uganda, the International Red Cross, the papal nuncio and embassies in Kampala, said: "We are

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Journalist for U.S. Agency Slain In Widening Kenyan Crime Wave

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — An American reporter on assignment here for the U.S. International Communication Agency has died after being shot in the head during a robbery that followed an automobile chase through the wealthy suburbs of Nairobi.

The death Friday of Evely Driscoll, 41, was believed to be the first death of a foreign official in an extensive crime wave directed against foreigners. Four American private citizens have been killed in the Kenyan capital.

Miss Driscoll, a native of Texas, had arrived in Nairobi from Washington the previous Sunday in connection with a United Nations conference on energy. It was her first trip outside the United States, and a friend who was present during the robbery, Hugh Muir, said she had been reluctant to come.

Mr. Muir, a Voice of America correspondent who arrived six weeks ago, said he was driving Miss Driscoll around the scenic suburbs of Nairobi on Thursday night after dinner when a car began to tail him and tried to blind him with high-beam lights. He drove to his house after the robbers sideswiped him.

He said he got out of his car at the demands of two gunmen but locked the keys inside. Miss Driscoll refused to leave the car, and one of the assailants fired a shot through the window, hitting her in the head.

"He simply reached through the broken window, opened the door and pushed her body across the seat out of the car and onto my feet," Mr. Muir said. The other

man grabbed Mr. Muir's wallet from his jacket and jumped into the car, and they drove off. "It all took about 15 seconds," he recounted.

After the attackers left, Mr. Muir heard pounding noises from the trunk of the other vehicle and discovered that the owner and a passenger had been locked in the trunk by the handies. Both cars were Peugeot 504s, a favorite target of auto thieves.

Miss Driscoll died Friday morning in a Nairobi hospital, about 11 hours after she was shot.

Miss Driscoll joined the U.S. Information Agency in 1973 as a science writer. She had been a teacher, and in 1969 she worked as a secretary at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. For three years starting in 1970, she was an aerospace writer and editor for Science News magazine. She was a graduate of Baylor University in Texas.

Ben Fordney, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, said there had been a significant increase in violent crime against Americans here, with 51 cases reported since November. The homes of 17 embassy employees have been burglarized. In addition to the four Americans previously killed, nine — including some officials — have been seriously injured.

All U.S. Embassy houses here have night watchmen, steel gates, and a steel gate on the door of the bedroom, thus giving a measure of protection even if burglars enter, Mr. Fordney said. Often armed with weapons smuggled out of neighboring Uganda, the thieves in one recent incident used sledgehammers to batter down security doors while neighbors covered in their houses.

The rising level of violent crime is not limited to Kenya. Tanzania and Zambia have experienced similar incidents, often explained as the consequence of an economic decline and rising unemployment. Uganda, still trying to recover from eight years of chaos under Idi Amin, is probably Africa's most dangerous country.

After a series of attacks in Lusaka, French Embassy personnel in the Zambian capital sought the

Dutch Bargemen End 5-Day Canal Blockade

ROTTERDAM — Dutch bargemen have officially ended a five-day blockade of major inland waterways, their spokesman said.

He said the bargemen ended the protest Friday night to avoid possible clashes with police and trouble with shippers opposed to the blockade. The protest against the system of cargo distribution in the Netherlands had crippled commercial traffic to and from France, West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium.

right to carry weapons. Last year a dawn-to-dusk curfew in Lusaka led to a reduction in crime.

Nairobi is a UN regional headquarters, so it has a large, well-to-do foreign community in addition to many wealthy Asian businessmen. Kenya also has black Africa's most developed tourist industry, with almost 400,000 visitors yearly. The major hotels warn visitors not to walk the streets after dark.

Nairobi has almost doubled in population to about 800,000 in the past decade, bringing an influx of jobless and beggars. Although many black Kenyans have prospered in the 18 years since independence, the division between wealthy and poor is wider here than in many African countries.

Dames Killed in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (UPI) — Masai warriors armed with spears, knives and poison arrows attacked four Danish campers at the foot of a mountain near the Kenyan border in Tanzania, killing two of the tourists and seriously wounding a third, police said.

Although the mountain is considered holy by the tribe, robbery was apparently the motive for the

Analysts Doubt Armed Forces' Ability to Defend Zaire

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KOLWEZI, Zaire — The Belgians are here, training the 2,500 men of the 21st Brigade of Zaire's army. The French are doing something similar in Kinshasa, the capital, with the 31st Brigade.

Off to the northeast, at Kisangani — which used to be called Stanleyville and which clings to a bend in the Congo River — a Chinese detachment is instructing the commandos of the 41st Brigade of President Mobutu Sese Seko's 60,000-man armed forces. So far, it has organized one of the brigade's three 780-man battalions.

The deployment of the foreign advisers, Western military analysts say, shows that, three years after rebels invaded this region from neighboring Angola and were dislodged by French legionnaires, Zaire still needs much outside assistance to hone its army.

The analysts, who requested they not be identified, said there was doubt about how effective the military is. In some parts of the country, they said, the armed forces seem blunted, despite the army's theoretical role as a defender of a storehouse of strategic minerals.

On Zaire's western and eastern borders, an authoritative military source said, the fighting ability of the Zaire armed forces is "doubtful." The soldiers are said to be underpaid, if paid at all, underfed



Evely Driscoll

attack, police said Friday. The killers took cameras and other valuables, some of which have been recovered although no arrests have been made.

Police said three Masai tribesmen attacked the four campers at about midnight on Aug. 8 while they were sleeping in tents near Lake Natron, about 80 miles (128 kilometers) southwest of Nairobi.

and low on discipline. Mr. Mobutu's critics said that officers in some regions diverted soldiers' pay, or invented "phantom" battalions for the payroll.

Around Kinshasa, the source said, the presidential guard, drawn largely from Mr. Mobutu's home province of Equateur, is regarded as loyal and is relatively well paid. In addition, the 31st Parachute Brigade is trained, equipped and commanded by a contingent of about 80 French advisers. The source said this brigade is viewed as sound. In the event of trouble it could be used to drop behind enemy lines, if planes were available, or defend the presidency.

Jailed Iranians in U.S. Restart Hunger Strike

OTISVILLE, N.Y. — Fifty-nine Iranian men, in federal prison for refusing to produce passports or other identification, have resumed a hunger strike, prison officials said.

On Thursday the Iranians ended a 16-day fast after authorities agreed to release those with legal student or resident status and to free the rest on \$500 bond pending deportation hearings. The agreement, however, was held up by a dispute over the status of one of the men, and the Iranians refused meals again Saturday.

Alfred Barr of Museum of Modern Art Dies

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Alfred Hamilton Barr Jr., 79, who shaped the Museum of Modern Art from its beginning in 1929, died Saturday in Salisbury, Conn.

A paradoxical mixture of shy scholar and inspired showman who had been called the "soul" of the Museum of Modern Art, he was possibly the most innovative

OBITUARIES

and influential museum man of the 20th century.

As a developer of exhibitions, Mr. Barr lured the public with spectacular and well-researched shows, ranging from the "high" art of Matisse and Picasso to displays of such mundane objects as typewriters and gasoline pumps. With a sense of historical importance, he proved a sharp acquirer. And with a lucid style not given to every scholar, he wrote a number of works on modern art, some of which became classics.

Under his guidance, the museum — whose radical, multidisciplinary plan he conceived — developed into an extraordinary visual anthology of contemporary civilization and the most important center for 20th-century art in the world. Reaching far beyond the usual museum confines of the

"fine arts," into architecture, film, photography, industrial and theater design and commercial art, the museum has exerted a powerful influence on public taste, art education and the practices of other museums.

"Surely no one in the present century has so acutely changed our attitudes toward the art of our times, toward museums and their practices, toward art publications and, above all, toward the meaning of the word 'art,'" wrote the critic Katherine Kuh upon Mr. Barr's retirement from an active role in the museum in 1967. "One wonders when the American art world will be graced again with so erudite, thoughtful and creative a champion," she wrote.

Career of Controversy

His evangelistic zeal about all forms of art, which some saw as his religion (Mr. Barr was the son, grandson and nephew of Presbyterian ministers), often embroiled the tall, gaunt scholar in controversies — with critics, artists, the public and sometimes his own trustees. Over the years, the museum was charged with leaning too far toward the avant-garde or not far enough, with favoring abstract art over figurative and vice versa, with preferring the art of Europeans to that of Americans, with indulgence in faddism and trend-making. Although Mr. Barr came to be

lieve that modern art could not really be defined "with any degree of finality, either in time or character, and any attempt to do so implies a blind faith, insufficient knowledge or an academic lack of realism." He spent much of his professional life analyzing and describing it, in such major works as "Cubism and Abstract Art" (1936), "Picasso, Fifty Years of His Art" (1946) and "Matisse: His Art and His Public" (1951). In 1943, he produced "What is Modern Painting?" a layman's guide to contemporary art that is still being sold.

Mr. Barr, born in Detroit on Jan. 28, 1902, inherited an interest in art from his father, Alfred. A precocious student, the young Barr entered Princeton University at 16, where exposure to several art courses led him to choose as a career the field of art history. After earning a bachelor's degree in 1922 and a master's degree the next year, he embarked on a five-year plan, involving a different job each year. In 1923-24 he taught at Vassar College, where he mounted a daring Kandinsky exhibition and, for his habit of wearing jackets that did not match his trousers, became known as "Mr. Mixed Suits."

Bauhhaus Connection

Subsequently, Mr. Barr taught at Harvard (where he later received a Ph.D.), Princeton and Wellesley. At Wellesley, in 1926, he inaugurated the first college course in the United States devoted exclusively to modern art. The course covered both visual and performing arts — painting, sculpture, film, photography, the theater and the design of man-made objects, with an occasional look at music and literature — and stressed their interrelationships.

On a trip to Europe in 1927, he discovered the Bauhaus, the innovative German design school founded by Walter Gropius, which reinforced his ideas and became, in fact, a spiritual ancestor of the Museum of Modern Art.

Meanwhile in New York, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, Lizzie P. Bliss and Mary Sullivan were planning a museum of modern art. A member of their committee, Paul J. Sachs, of Harvard's Fogg Museum, who had taught Mr. Barr as a graduate student, recommended his former pupil for the post of director.

The Museum of Modern Art opened Nov. 9, 1929, with a show of works by Van Gogh, Gauguin, Seurat and Cézanne. It was a smash success, drawing 50,000 viewers in its five-week run. At the show's opening, Mr. Barr met Margaret Scolori-Fitzmaurice, who was teaching Italian at Vassar. They were married 20 months later.

In 1943, Mr. Barr was demoted from his post as director, a step partly provoked by his support for what the trustees considered frivolous art shows. Before long, his stock rose again, and within three years he was named director of museum collections, a post that, though more suited to his scholarly

proclivities, was nevertheless a powerful one. He held it until his retirement.

Through his efforts, the museum assembled a Picasso collection, which includes "Les Femmes d'Alvignon" (1907), the painting that signaled the birth of Cubism. Other important individual acquisitions were a series of late "Water Lily" paintings by Monet, Rousseau's "The Sleeping Gypsy," the Rodin sculpture of Balzac that stands in the museum's garden, and Jackson Pollock's "Number 1," a key painting in the Abstract Expressionist canon.

Joseph Curran

BOCA RATON, Fla. (UPI) — Joseph Curran, 75, founder and first president of the National Maritime Union, died here Friday of cancer. He was credited with making U.S. merchant seamen the best-paid and best-fed seamen in the world and also with opening the ranks of the union to blacks.

Mr. Curran, who served as union president for 36 years until his retirement in 1973, began his stormy career in 1936 when he organized a job action aboard the SS California to show sympathy with seamen striking the SS Pennsylvania. A year later, he led a major strike against ship owners and organized the National Maritime Union.

Bolivia Proposes Anti-Drug Drive For UN Agenda

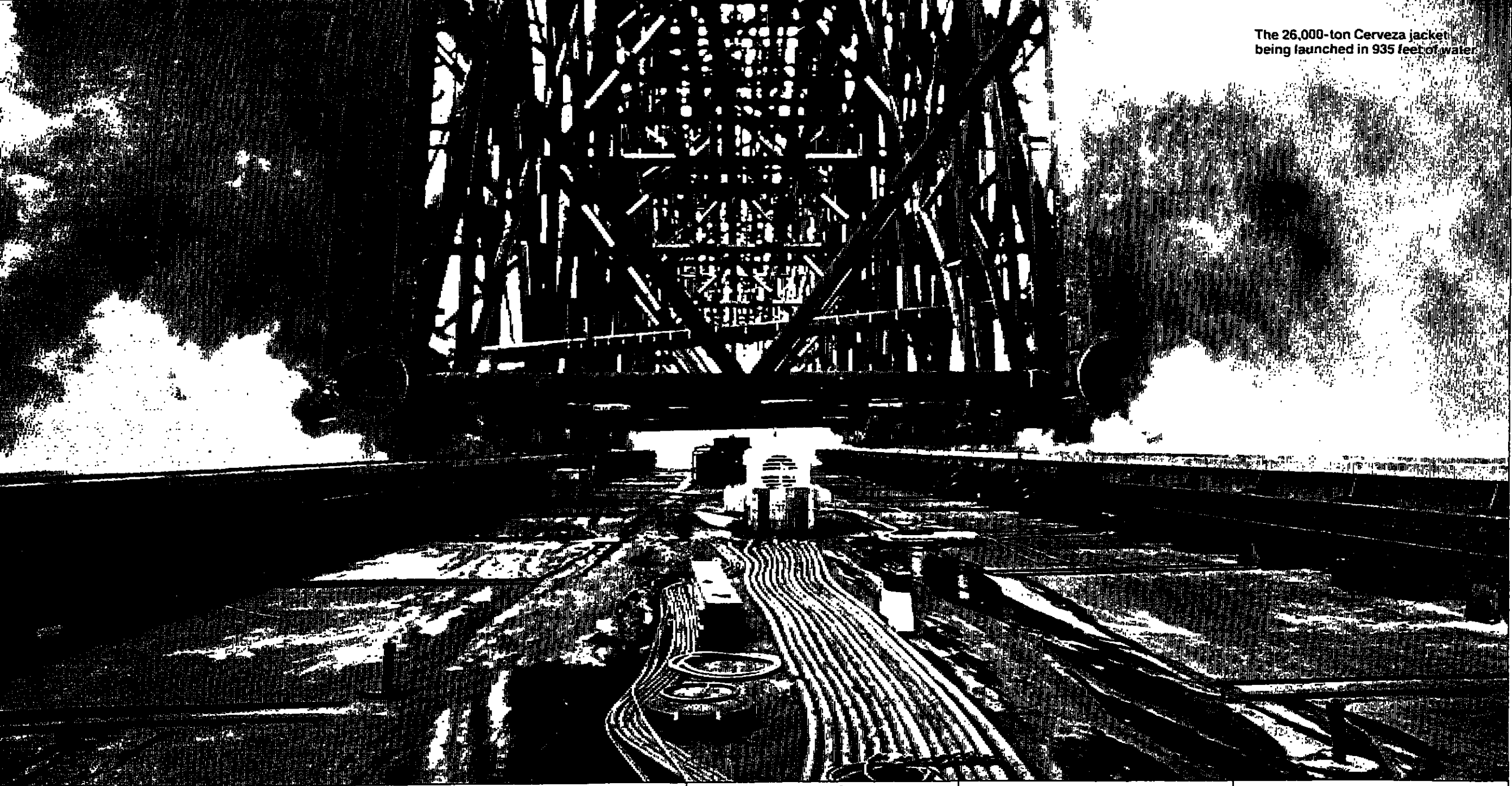
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Bolivia, a prime source of the world's cocaine, has asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to place an "International Campaign Against the Drug Traffic" on the General Assembly agenda for the three-month session beginning Sept. 15.

A memorandum attached to a letter Friday to Mr. Waldheim from Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Sanz said Bolivia sought adoption of "scientific, technical and policing measures commensurate with the gravity of the problem" to deal with drug trafficking around the world.

The United States, the destination of much of Bolivia's cocaine, canceled its anti-narcotics program in Bolivia in August, 1980, and pulled out its five Drug Enforcement Administration agents. The State Department said the action was taken because leading Bolivian officials were involved in the cocaine trade.

The memorandum attached to Mr. Ortiz Sanz's letter said that Bolivia was trying to fight the cocaine trade but that its efforts were "of little account as against the damage which the immense sums of money brought into Bolivia by international traffickers are continuing to cause the country."

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Nicaragua, Lost and Found

Not too long ago, the Reagan administration seemed ready to declare Nicaragua lost to the Soviet camp. Nicaraguan military aid to El Salvador's guerrillas was denounced. U.S. economic aid was suspended, and the Carter policy of close cooperation with non-Sandinista revolutionaries was cast aside.

Now it appears Nicaragua has again been found. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, who is in charge of hemisphere policy, has visited Managua and reopened communication with government officials and non-Sandinistas. He offered to improve relations in exchange for restraint in Nicaragua's foreign policies.

The implication is that the Reagan administration understands that Nicaragua is not yet another Cuba, and that constructive U.S. involvement can reduce the odds of its becoming one.

Washington's suspicions of the two-year-old Sandinista government are obviously reciprocated. The Sandinistas feel themselves rebels in the Castro tradition. They identify with the guerrillas battling a U.S.-supported

junta in El Salvador. And they have alarmed conservatives in Nicaragua with their lukewarm tolerance of the private sector and with repression of "counterrevolution."

But the Sandinistas also seem eager to learn from Cuba's mistakes, particularly its costly economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union. They may therefore be prepared to avoid entanglement in El Salvador and to limit their anti-U.S. rhetoric and the stockpiling of Soviet arms.

Such an accommodation on foreign policy questions could still have a good effect on Nicaragua's domestic evolution. A conservative, private-sector opposition has been struggling to prevent a one-party state. Lacking the power, arms and popularity of the Sandinistas, the opposition's greatest potential asset is a role as intermediary with Washington. If the United States were to decide to slam the door on Nicaragua, it would probably doom this opposition. The time for slamming doors has not yet come. Nicaragua is still not "lost."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cold War in a Family

What's to be done with Walter Polovchak? In January, 1980, Walter's father, a Ukrainian bus driver, emigrated to the United States with his wife and three children. He soon grew disillusioned: He couldn't find a job he liked; he didn't get along in Chicago's Ukrainian-American community. So a year ago he announced plans to return to the Ukraine.

His two older children, Natalie, then 17, and Walter, 12, objected and left home to live with their 24-year-old cousin in another part of town. The parents decided Natalie was old enough to make up her own mind, but they wanted Walter back.

At first the U.S. government helped prevent his return. The immigration service granted asylum to Walter, now represented by a prominent Ukrainian-American lawyer. The Polovchaks, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, challenged the ruling. And the state of Illinois, heeding urgings to keep Walter in America, persuaded a juvenile court to declare him a runaway, make him a ward of the state and place him in a foster home. The parents are appealing.

Walter's lawyers hint darkly that the parents are part of a KGB plot. And Soviet officials are milking the case for propaganda. A Tass dispatch had Walter's father saying that American authorities promised return of the

children along with "a lot of money and a house" if he would stay in the United States. When Walter was allowed to visit after lost custody, according to Tass, his mother found him escorted by "two extremely gloomy characters." It added that "they surely poison him with narcotics."

Now really. Does the KGB recruit bus drivers for international operations, and the CIA little children? This looks more like a family affair gone political. Besides complaining about difficulties in Chicago, Walter's father complained bitterly about his nephew's efforts to lure the children from their parents, introducing them to American teen-age life and the Baptist church. This was particularly dismaying to the older Polovchaks, devout Catholics. ("Ukrainian Catholics," says a lawyer for the parents, "look upon American Baptists about the way we look upon the Moonies.") And 13-year-old Walter is at an age that richly enjoys the role of pain in the neck.

American officials are to be commended for backing away from involvement in the case. Whether Walter belongs with his parents is for the courts to decide. But this is no place for Cold War politics. Even if Soviet officials continue to exploit one family's unhappiness for propaganda, Americans should know better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reversing Social Policy

The White House has relieved governors in the United States of any hope they may have had that the administration would agree to a swap of responsibilities — the states taking over the full cost of education, transportation and the like, in return for federal assumption of welfare and medical assistance programs. The administration's agenda calls for giving the states more responsibility for everything, including welfare and Medicaid — probably in the form of a block grant with a lid on federal contributions.

The simple arithmetic of budgets, taxes and deficits makes it obvious that the administration will be seeking over the next couple of years to unload the great bulk of present federal responsibilities, other than defense and Social Security.

The enacted tax cuts represent a revenue loss estimated at \$280 billion over three years. The budget cuts come to only \$130 billion, less than half the tax loss over the same period. If the economy doesn't do as well as the administration hopes, the gap will be still larger. President Reagan acknowledged in signing the tax and budget bills that the administration will have to seek much larger additional budget cuts than it forecast. More than \$100 billion in budget cuts on an annual basis may be needed to bring the budget into balance by 1984 — three times as much as the \$35 billion already enacted.

Where will most of that money come from? Almost surely from the remaining \$85

billion that Washington now transfers to states and localities for education, housing, highways, welfare, revenue sharing and so on. With defense expenditures already scheduled for large increases, interest costs on the federal debt soaring, and basic Social Security and veterans' benefits more or less inviolate, there is no place else to look.

For the same reasons there is little hope that the government will be able to transfer any of its remaining tax authority to the states even beyond 1984. Under the tax bill just signed into law, federal revenues will go into an even steeper nose dive than because many special tax breaks in the legislation don't come into full effect until after 1984.

This amounts to an enormous reversal in American social policy. In the last few decades the United States has moved steadily toward reducing some of the wide disparities in income, nutrition, educational opportunities and general living standards among citizens in different regions and localities. Most people have found that progress to be healthy, if far from complete. In the process, no doubt, states and localities have lost much control over their local destinies, and some correction of this seems to be in order. However, it is far from clear that the people are ready or eager for a return to the days when the basic needs of citizens depended critically on the wealth and generosity of the states and localities in which they resided.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Reagan and the Neutron Bomb

President Reagan has been running true to form. His latest international initiatives, and the Pentagon's massive new nuclear arms program, have again demonstrated his dedication to rearming America to match the Russians in all military fields, and his attachment to the time-worn policy of "negotiation from strength."

The neutron bomb has become a symbol not of military power but of political insecurity. It is a symbol and a symptom of the East-West crisis of confidence, for which the

Russian military buildup in Europe and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are largely to blame, but which more nuclear weapons in the West will not cure.

Hitherto President Reagan, to the ill-concealed anxiety of his European allies, has been more leisurely in his pursuit of negotiation than in his pursuit of strength. What now counts is the picture of each other's intentions and behavior which exists inside the heads of Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev and their advisers. The sooner the two leaders meet the better.

— From The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 17, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It is quite possible that no political motive underlies the meeting of King Edward VII of England with his nephew the Kaiser Wilhelm II in Cronberg; but that meeting is pregnant with political consequences, and the entire civilized world heaved a sigh of relief when it became an accomplished fact. A friendly understanding between England and Germany became a virtual desideratum after the conclusion of the Franco-English entente. Without such a corollary to the entente cordiale was a standing menace to the peace of Europe, the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine being a permanent obstacle to any but formal relations between France and Germany."

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1931

LONDON — Assured on every side that Great Britain is not faced with any real crisis, but likewise adjured from every side to make sacrifices to meet the crisis, the British public awaits the political decisions of the coming week with a certain natural curiosity not unmixed with uneasiness. When Premier MacDonald left Scotland for London tonight, he repeated his warning to the public not to believe panic rumors and repudiated a suggestion published this morning that he was to issue a manifesto to the nation asking for a temporary all-round cut in wages and salaries. Flaming headlines, reminiscent of war days, are whooping up the now famous slogan of "equal sacrifice."

The Environmental Future Hinges on Local Politics

By H. Jeffrey Leonard

The writer is an associate of the Conservation Foundation and an affiliate of Princeton University's Research Program in Development Studies.

PRINCETON, N.J. — Several recent reports have warned that stresses on the earth's resources and environment are severe and increasing, particularly in the underdeveloped countries. Most prominent is "The Global 2000 Report," issued last year by the Carter administration, which warns that unless something is done to reduce worldwide pressures on cropland, pastures, forests and mineral and other resources, the world will become even "more crowded, more polluted, less ecologically stable and more vulnerable to disruption."

Much criticism has been heaped on this report for basing dire predictions on incomplete and outdated figures and on the assumption that current trends will continue indefinitely. Critics have introduced alternate statistics purporting to show a dispassionate picture of population, deforestation, desertification, species extinction, resource depletion and pollution.

In many respects, however, the report and its critics suffer from the same shortcomings: They deal with resource and environmental problems in the aggregate, as if they can be judged on a global basis and will be overcome by international action. Such an approach significantly plays down the fact that global environmental problems are permitted by groups

and individuals pursuing diverse goals under a wide variety of political and economic circumstances in separate, sovereign nations.

The controversy over aggregate statistics takes the focus off the most important point. In many developing nations, severe environmental and resource management problems are symptoms of much deeper political and economic maladies and are significant barriers to future economic development.

To its credit, "The Global 2000 Report" differs fundamentally from the Club of Rome's "Limits to Growth," seeing mismanagement of the earth's resources rather than over-consumption in any absolute sense. Therefore it stresses the importance of an international attack on poverty to interrupt "the cycle of poverty, population growth and environmental degradation" that is forcing people to put unsustainable pressure on the environment in their struggles for day-to-day survival.

While the link between world poverty and environmental degradation is certainly important, such a viewpoint understates the complex causes of environmental problems in many developing countries. Deforestation in Haiti, desertification in the Sahel and urban squalor in Calcutta are much more than the result of poverty-stricken people trying to eke out a living.

Invariably, deeply rooted political and administrative structures and economic incentives induce the poor and not-so-poor to cut trees, abuse the earth's soil or cram into unhealthy living quarters. Cor-



"Ah, Fresh Air ... Pity There's Not Enough for Everyone."

rupt officials, overly centralized bureaucracies, bizarre or grossly inequitable land tenure patterns, or pressures for short-term successes and projects that generate foreign exchange make environmental abuse rational and often lucrative.

The global focus also tends to inflate the extent to which environmental quality is likely to become a primary goal in the Third World. The improvement of the environment or the slowing of resource degradation may provoke intense opposition from various groups, rich and poor, who see their material interests, social status or time-honored practices threatened. This is especially true because environmental issues often go to the heart of questions about the distribution of wealth, territory, power and status in society.

In a world where a multitude of diverse factors such as ethnic origins, class, ideology, family ties or geographical location are crucial in deciding such questions, it may be fruitless to speak of global environmental problems and international solutions. The global perspective also overemphasizes the degree to which developed nations, especially the United States, and international development assistance

agencies contribute to and could help alleviate environmental and resource degradation in the less-developed countries.

The situation in most developing countries would not be much improved if all overseas U.S. government and corporate activities were put on an impeccable footing tomorrow. Nor would it be much worsened if all the experts and consultants sponsored by development agencies and private organizations were brought home. Money and expertise from these sources, while beneficial, cannot solve the basic fact that environmental abuse is rampant in the developing world because of much larger and more complex failings of individuals and political and economic systems.

Worsening resource management and abuse of the environment are, unfortunately, anything else, glaring reminders that people in the majority of less-developed countries still live in tenuous political systems that deprive them of control over their own destinies, cannot deliver basic services and are incapable of setting up a framework that encourages sustainable and reasonably equitable development.

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A Letter From Guatemala:

The following excerpts are from a letter written between Jan. 5 and Jan. 7, 1981, by the Rev. Stanley Rother, a 46-year-old Roman Catholic priest who was shot to death on July 28 in the rectory of his mission in Santiago Atitlan, Guatemala. According to the Rev. David Monaghan, a spokesman for the Oklahoma City diocese, which sponsors the mission, Father Rother "learned in mid-January that he was targeted for death and left Guatemala for about three months." He returned on April 11. This letter, written to a friend of Father Rother in Oklahoma City, was made available to The New York Times by William L. Wippler, the director of the human rights office of the National Council of the Churches of Christ.

THINGS have been pretty quiet the past couple of weeks until just last Saturday night. Probably the most sought-after catechist has been staying here in the rectory off and on, and almost constantly late. He had been eating and sleeping here, and usually visiting his wife and two kids in late afternoon. He had a key to the house, and as he was approaching Saturday night about 7:45, he was intercepted by a group of four kidnapers.

Three apparently tried to grab him at the far side of the church. He got to within 15 feet of the door and was holding on to the banister and yelling for help. The other priest heard the ruckus outside and stepped out to see them trying to take him. He considered trying to help, but was scared by their height. He called me from the living room where I was listening to music but also heard the noise, and by the time I realized what was happening, grabbed a jacket and got outside, they had taken him down the front steps of the church and were putting him in a waiting car. In the process they had broken the banister where the rectory porch joins the church, and I just stood there wanting to jump down to help, but knowing that I would be killed or taken along also. The car sped off with him yelling for help but no one was able to do so.

Then I realized that I had just witnessed a kidnapping of someone that we had gotten to know and love, and were unable to do anything about it. They had his mouth covered, but I can still hear his muffled screams for help. As I got back in the rectory I got a cramp in my back from the anger I felt that this friend was being taken off to be tortured for a day or two and then brutally murdered for wanting a better life and more justice for his people. He had told me before, "I have never stolen, have never hurt anyone, have never eaten someone else's food. Why then do they want to hurt me and kill me?"

He was 30 years old, left a wife and two boys, ages 3 and 1. May he rest in peace! About 20 minutes after the kidnapping, I went to the telephone office and asked the police in San Lucas to investigate a car coming their way. I told them it was a kidnapping and that they were armed. They said that they would see about it, but they probably hid instead. We heard yesterday that four or possibly five were kidnapped there the same night. Coming back from the call, I was informed that a fragmentation grenade was found in front of the church. It was probably dropped during the scuffling. That makes 11 members of this community that have been kidnapped and buried

here: there are possibly three buried in a common grave in Chimaltenango. They were picked up in Antigua and the following week I went to all the hospitals and morgues in the area and got a list of their characteristics and clothing.

For these 11 that are gone, there are eight widows and 32 children among the group. These people are going to need emergency help. Others have had to flee also to save their lives, and to find work in exile is almost impossible. They will also need help. Some of these have had salaries in the radio, artisan co-ops, health promoter, etc., and haven't been engaged in subsistence farming. They will need time to find other means of income, and for the widows with children this will be extremely difficult. Children asking for help are on their way right now to London, two different places, and they will very likely send some money. Helping these people could very easily be considered as subversive by the local government.

Be careful about sending letters here mentioning relief, etc. We never know when the mail may be intercepted and read. This letter is being hand-carried to the United States and I can say things that I ordinarily wouldn't using the local mails.

I am not ready to call it quits yet. What happened last Saturday was indeed scary and happened at our doorstep, but we don't know if his presence here with us will affect us directly. We have not received any direct or anonymous threats, nor are there rumors that we are considered imminent targets. Other towns in the diocese are being hit harder than us. In the past couple months, three priests of the diocese have had to leave because of direct threats, and two others got scared and left. All but one were foreigners. This is noon on the 6th and I just got word that the army has vacated the camp

they had outside town. Close to midnight last night before I got to sleep I heard several army trucks go through town, but I don't know what direction. We can now hear those trucks from way off, a distinct whir of the engines. If it is true that they moved out, then the informers will now be scarce and looking for a place to hide. It could be that some guerrillas will come in, how and take care of the leaders of the informers. This is an interesting change of circumstances. The Benedictine priests in Solola had exiles from the left and the right at the same time. But I don't know if I could help to one of these informers. I know a few of them and some have been appearing friends.

It could be that the army group here recalled to help out in El Salvador because the war there is now picking up in intensity. This whole Central American area is in the process of change and if the government don't want to do it peacefully, then it will be done by war. It is sad but it has to happen. I haven't been able to confirm the report that the army did move out.

Just say a prayer on occasion that we be safe and still able to be of service to these people of God. P.S. Guerrillas attacked the army camp in retaliation, the army picked up 17 townspeople who were not involved in anything. Their bodies were found in different parts of the country. They, these bodies, were badly tortured, e.g., skin peeled off their faces, etc.

Also two schoolteachers going home on their motorcycle stopped because the army was blocking the road. They were told to get back on their motorcycle and go back where they had come from. They did so and were shot in the back.

— STANLEY ROTHER.

Those Air Traffic Controllers and the White-Collar Malaise

By Henry Fairlie

WASHINGTON — One of the difficulties about the strike of the air traffic controllers is that discussion of it is too easily reduced to stories of how someone narrowly missed death or permanent injury in the fog over this or that airport. Or, even worse, missed his dentist's appointment.

Possible threats to travelers' safety and convenience are important. But the real public issue is the nature of such a labor dispute. The inconvenience to the relatively small proportion of the population who fly is not a crucial matter. Anyone can avoid the danger to life or limb simply by choosing not to fly. But a strike of well-paid, middle-class, highly skilled workers, employed by the government, raises some knotty questions. So does the response of the government in a free country to such a strike.

The administration has not yet found evidence of Communist, Trotskyite or anarchist influence in the logs of the air traffic controllers. It is true that, when one reads that it had considered using AWACS aircraft in the strike, one wondered why it had not sent

workers are private citizens, a question that is difficult to answer when asked about the police. And what about nurses or firemen or air traffic controllers.

The increase in the number of government employees is mainly an increase of white-collar workers. Government today is by and large a service industry. Much government work demands technical or professional skills. Technology means that nurses are more than thermometer-readers, and policemen have to be more than the friendly cop on the beat.

There is also a whole range of scientists or high-tech technicians in all kinds of government employment, or in some part-time relationship with government. As our societies become more complex, it is less and less the manual workers who can throw a wrench in the works, but professional workers or technicians. It is people in long white coats and not blue overalls who are in a position to be today's Luddites. When the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was at its height in Britain, the most severe tension was that between government and its scientific workers.

No one seems to have noticed that the computerized technology in white-collar jobs is more and more creating all the more disagreeable features of the assembly line.

bombers against the strikers in the first place and had done with it. But it has played roughly enough with the workers to cause some disquiet.

The percentage of the total work force now employed by the federal, state and local governments in the United States is very high, and it is not going to be significantly reduced by the present efforts to cut back the role of government.

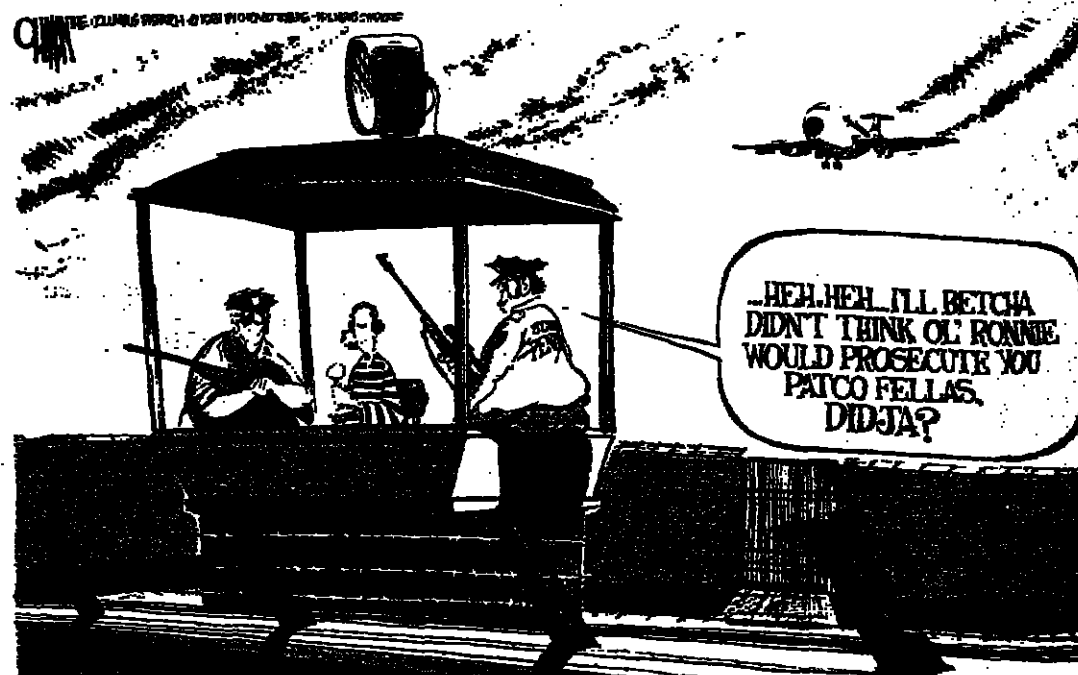
This is true also of other countries that are technically advanced and therefore highly organized. If government employees are not permitted to strike, then the freedom of large numbers of people in our democracies is seriously limited, and it is not fanciful to wonder when other freedoms will be restricted. Freedom of speech and the right to engage in political activities can be as logically denied to government workers as the right to strike.

The action of the administration against the air controllers shows how careful conservatives must be in claiming that they are opposed to government interference in the lives of private citizens. Or one may legitimately ask if government

Discontent among white-collar workers is growing noticeably. It is the people who did not use to strike who are engaged in the most disruptive labor disputes: teachers, nurses, doctors, police officers and even baseball players.

Whether in private or government employment, these are the ones whose backs are now up. That some are highly paid surely points to the fact that their grievances are strong. Offices or schools or hospitals may not be as unpleasant as mills and factories. The employers may even provide soft lighting and indoor plants. Huge eucalyptuses stand in the corners of offices that are now described as suites. Wrips of ivory trail over the desks of secretaries. Casual dress is permitted, and there is group insurance.

Yet it is against their work conditions that the white-collar workers are most likely to be striking. No one seems to have noticed that the computerized technology in white-collar jobs is more and more creating all the more disagreeable features of the assembly line. The yards and yards of printouts in white-collar work are as enslaving



as the assembly line was to the factory worker in Chaplin's "Modern Times."

Anyone who has been mystified by the difficulty accountants seem to have getting a check out of a computer can wonder how frustrated they must feel as they try to feed the simple request for a remittance into so spiteful a machine in the first place. "Where is my check?" goes the wild cry of the free-lancer into the void. "It is in the process," goes the computerized response.

If the process is tying up the check, no wonder it is holding up the mail, and no wonder it is mixing up the workers. There is the process, and they go out of their minds. Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your brains.

Process is exactly the equivalent today of the assembly line. The air

traffic controllers have not received much sympathy for their complaints about the pressure of their work. Too much stress has been placed on the particular strains of their jobs. The simple fact is that in a more acute form they have to endure a pressure that is felt much more generally.

But then a further anxiety is added to the life of the white-collar worker. If the computer seems to be so independent — if the check makes its invisible way through the process, untouched by human hand until it is grabbed by the payee — then is the worker not replaceable? If the supervisors can run the show, who cannot do the job? It is worrying if bosses begin to think that they can do a job.

So when one reads that white-collar workers are disturbed about their status, that they are beginning to organize in unions as never

before, then one must consider that insecurity is a likely cause.

Status may seem a rather high-flown and artificial thing to be worried about, but concern with status is also the need for respect. There is also the need for respect. White-collar workers' simple because they are not on starvation wages, will be prickly about respect.

The secretary of transportation admits as "probably a legitimate charge" that the Federal Aviation Agency is "a bad boss to work for." When government is so preponderantly an employer of white-collar workers, it ought to be proud about its own character as a boss in general, for it has to look only to private enterprise to see that the white-collar revolt is in the making in society at large. That, too, is in process.

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Reagan Policies Suit Hard-Liner Fired by Carter

By Jane Seaberry Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Few events better illustrate the shift in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union than the career of Larry Brady.

"The Carter people" never formulated a policy, said Mr. Brady, assistant secretary for trade administration. "Carter had a policy-level review. It never culminated in any decision. There was a lot of ad-hocism, using foreign policy" such as Mr. Carter's decisions to halt trade in certain goods because of Soviet persecution of dissidents, or his invasion of Afghanistan or human rights violations, Mr. Brady said.



Lawrence Brady: Requiem for a Heavyweight

One exception has been the lifting of the Soviet grain embargo, which Mr. Brady said did not contravene Mr. Reagan's hard line, but was unfairly hurting farmers and had outlived its usefulness.

Mr. Brady defended the Soviet Union's sale of know-how to help the Russians build the heavy vehicles, which were subsequently used in the invasion of Afghanistan. "The trucks were made with Western and U.S. know-how," Mr. Brady said. "The Soviets couldn't make an engine block that wouldn't crack."

Kissinger-approach to detente assuming Soviet behavior can be controlled by trading with them — has not worked. He said Mr. Reagan also never would have allowed export of technology that permits Soviet detection of U.S. submarines or sale of know-how to help the Russians build the heavy vehicles, which were subsequently used in the invasion of Afghanistan.

Many Seek to Anchor World Currency Float

By Steven Ratner New York Times Service LONDON — Once again, the system by which the world prices its money is under fire.

haps most numerous, is a clustering of experts who say they miss the greater certainty and the greater economic discipline that fixed exchange rates purportedly provided.

Fluctuation in currency rates also affects multinational corporations. Story, Page 9.

At the same time, however, other critics complain that the present system promises but in fact does not deliver such freedom. They complain that currency restraints are as burdensome as ever, binding governments and restricting what they can do in the way of domestic policy. They say the world financial order has paid a price in the loss of certainty but has been denied the liberation that supposedly flowed from allowing rates to float on the tides of the marketplace.

Demand for Gold If foreigners held more dollars than they wished to, then ultimately they could appear at the Treasury demanding gold. In practice, an elaborate system of swaps among central banks usually enabled the United States to settle its deficits by taking in dollars and handing back foreign currencies, but that worked only up to a point.

Saudis Appear to Hold Upper Hand in OPEC Price Talks

GENEVA — The North Africans, whose oil prices are the highest in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and Saudi Arabia, with the lowest, meet this week in what could be a dramatic turning point in the 13-nation cartel's efforts to reduce prices for the first time in its history, analysts say.

Some Arab observers and oil analysts expect OPEC to end its 2 1/2-year pricing dispute in Geneva by agreeing to reduce its basic crude oil from \$36 to \$34 a barrel in exchange for a drop in Saudi output.

offset by the North African price reductions, analysts said. "If the \$34-to-\$37-a-barrel price spread is adopted, it will be the first time that OPEC has ever acted together on an official reduction in prices," said Jim Tanner, vice president of Petroleum Information in Houston.

Arabia's present producing power and will have to ally themselves with the Saudis on a moderate pricing policy sooner or later," he said. "But the North African producers, who have cut their production in some cases by almost half, cannot afford to lower their crude oil prices because of internal revenue needs for investment and development," Mr. Mizrahi said.

Fixed-Rate Notes Selling Well in Euromarket

By William Ellington AP-Dow Jones LONDON — The international bond market absorbed \$640 million worth of fixed-rate dollar debt this week without much difficulty. Nonetheless, investors were said to be wary of committing a lot of money to the market.

Bank will be repaid in Deutsche marks and Swiss francs, it covered its obligation to pay interest and principal in dollars by purchasing the funds for future delivery in a long-term forward foreign exchange market.

able warrants to purchase a \$2,000 principal amount of another issue. The warrants, which expire in one year, allow the holder to buy seven-year, zero-coupon notes at a yield of 14.50 percent.

selfes were quoted at \$14 bid, \$15.50 offered. In the convertible sector, Daiwa Securities' \$50-million, 15-year issue bearing 5.75 percent met with strong demand. This could result in a reduction of the coupon rate when final terms are fixed next week by the syndicate manager, Credit Suisse-First Boston, market sources said.

Caldwell Says Auto Curbs On Japan Mostly Ineffective

WASHINGTON — Philip Caldwell, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said that because of weak overall demand for autos this year, export restraints put into effect by Japan last spring have "probably had no effect at all" on the domestic market.

Automobile Dealers Association, said that the Japanese restraints were fast reducing the inventories of Japanese cars. In an assessment that differed from Mr. Caldwell's, he reported that imported-car dealers had "begun to feel the pinch of the export restrictions" and that by the end of August stocks of Japanese cars would be down to "some dust and an echo." He reported that Toyota dealers were down to a 14-day supply.

Domestic dealers meanwhile found themselves on Aug. 1 with an 88-day supply, meaning that there are enough cars on hand to last at the recent sales pace until the end of October.

Schlitz Approves Merger Proposal With Heileman

MILWAUKEE — Directors of Jos. Schlitz Brewing have unanimously approved an acquisition proposal from G. Heileman Brewing for an exchange of cash and Heileman stock valued at \$494 million.

Market Turnover Week Ended August 14 (Millions of U.S. Dollars) Total 3,091.9 Non-dollar 2,335.8 Eurocl. 3,389.4 3,074.5 314.9

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Dollar Values. Includes rows for Australian \$, American \$, British £, Canadian \$, Danish krone, French franc, German DM, Hong Kong \$, Irish £, Japanese yen, New Zealand \$, Singapore S, Swedish krona, Swiss franc, Taiwan \$, Thai baht, U.S. dollar.

Lafarge Coppée advertisement. Includes logo, company name, and a list of 20 international banks and financial institutions.

International Bond Prices - Week of Aug. 13

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr. Includes entries for various international bonds like HOLLAND, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Large table listing straight bonds from various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc., with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr.

HIGHEST YIELDS

to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table listing high-yield bonds with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr.

HIGHEST YIELDS

to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table listing high-yield bonds with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table listing high-current yield bonds with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table listing DM straight bonds from various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc., with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table listing DM straight bonds from various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc., with columns for Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, Life, Curr.

Advertisement for WestLB (Westdeutsche Landesbank) featuring Eurobonds, DM Bonds, and Schuldscheine. Includes contact information for London, Luxembourg, and Hong Kong.

Accounting Rule Obscures Profits Of U.S. Companies

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ford surprised many analysts last month when it reported a \$60-million profit for the second quarter after six consecutive quarterly losses.

But Ford's earnings were really four times greater than that. The surge of the U.S. dollar against European currencies meant that Ford, in keeping with a controversial U.S. accounting rule, had to subtract \$174 million from profits.

The opposite occurred at Exxon: although its profits fell by 13 percent, the oil company reported a 77-percent gain in profits from its worldwide operations by following the same accounting axiom.

Despite the reverse gyrations, financial officers at Ford and Exxon reached similar conclusions. "It doesn't represent the true result of our operations," said Richard G. Bentley, Ford's assistant controller.

"We find it difficult to attach any meaning to the numbers," added Roger Headrick, deputy controller at Exxon.

Large Distortions

Opinion about the accounting rule, known as FAS 8, is divided. But the wide swings in profits caused by the strengthening dollar this year have reinforced the opposition to what many regard as lop-

sid and impractical procedures. The companies have lived with the rule since 1976, when it was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the accounting profession's rule-making body.

The dollar's rapid rise against many foreign currencies this year, as filtered through the accounting rule, has caused unusually large distortions, many believe, in some second-quarter profits reports. The dollar gained 28 percent against the French franc, 23 percent against the West German mark and 11 percent against the British pound in the three months ended June 30.

As a result, many believe that the health of the multinational's core business frequently is hard to determine. In some cases, such as at Ford, Sperry and Goodyear Tire and Rubber, last minute adjustments obscured what had been perceived as better results. In others, such as at Exxon and General Motors, the opposite was true. Small gains or losses were transformed into rousing increases.

In general, companies deriving large amounts of cash this year from European operations have been hurt by the accounting rule, and those accumulating debt, such as heavily financed energy and chemical companies, have benefited.

How Foreign Currency Translations Affect a Company's Profits

BEGINNING: The French subsidiary of XYZ Corporation when it was incorporated and the dollar was worth four francs. The balance sheet shows:

Cash:	100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25
Receivables:	100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25
Inventory:	100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25
Fixed assets:	100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25
Total assets:	400 fr. \$100

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Payables:	100 fr. + 4 = \$ 25
Equity:	300 fr. + 4 = \$ 75
Total:	400 fr. \$100

IF THE DOLLAR FALLS: The French subsidiary now must translate its accounts to dollars with the dollar worth about three francs. Now the balance sheet shows:

Cash:	100 fr. + 3 = \$ 33
Receivables:	100 fr. + 3 = \$ 33
Inventory:	100 fr. + 3 = \$ 33
Fixed assets:	100 fr. + 3 = \$ 33
Total assets:	400 fr. \$116

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Payables:	100 fr. + 3 = \$ 33
Equity:	300 fr. + 4 = \$ 75
Total:	400 fr. \$108

IF THE DOLLAR RISES: The French subsidiary must now translate its accounts at the new rate of five francs. Now the balance sheet shows:

Cash:	100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20
Receivables:	100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20
Inventory:	100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20
Fixed assets:	100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20
Total assets:	400 fr. \$ 80

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Payables:	100 fr. + 5 = \$ 20
Equity:	300 fr. + 4 = \$ 75
Total:	400 fr. \$ 95

There is no difference between historical and current exchange rates and both types of assets and liabilities—those carried on the books at current cost and those valued at historical cost—are translated into dollars at the same rate of exchange. In the example, only the dollar-franc exchange rate changes.

"FAS 8 will produce a gain where a loss is expected, and loss where a gain is expected," said Fred L. Fegerman, national director of accounting and auditing standards at Arthur Young, the accounting concern.

"Those rules can cause a lot of trouble," Mr. Bentley of Ford said. "It is difficult for our own management to understand, much less investors or suppliers. The costs associated with foreign currency losses are not real, unless you are liquidating a foreign subsidiary or paying a substantial dividend. They are strictly an accounting convention."

With that in mind, many financial executives and stock analysts are urging the FASB to change accounting rules for foreign currency translations. In the meantime, they encourage shareholders and others to look beyond the profit total in the income statement to the percentage changes in operating profit, or income from routine business transactions, to determine more

World Foreign Exchange System Under Growing Fire

(Continued from Page 7)

tual risk of untoward currency fluctuations, the uncertainty leaves an edgy discomfort.

Even from hindsight, observers such as Lord Roll do not disagree with President Nixon's decision a decade ago to "close the gold window," nor do they believe the world could quickly revert to the old order.

Exchange rates, they say, can remain fixed only when inflation rates among countries are roughly similar and when capital flows remain even. The huge balance of payments surpluses among oil-exporting countries — an estimated \$80 billion this year — create the potential for large capital movements that in a fixed system could quickly become crises. Similarly, some say that if rates had remained fixed and currencies tied to gold, the industrial world could not possibly have absorbed the oil price leaps of 1974 and 1979.

This reluctance has had an odd result. To the extent that countries are unwilling to watch their currencies decline, they are moved to self-discipline in monetary and fiscal policies just as under a fixed rate system.

"There is no clear consensus as to how to view exchange rate policy," Paul Neild, chief international economist at Phillips & Drew, a London stock brokerage firm, said. Much depends, he said, on whether a nation has "an open economy or a closed economy." The United States, whose foreign trade remains a minor fraction of the economy, can treat exchange rates with an indifference impossible in an export-oriented economy such as West Germany's.

The Reagan administration's response to European alarm about the dollar was to announce in April that the United States would eschew intervention except in a crisis. In addition, at last month's Ottawa economic summit, President Reagan all but ignored Europe's concerns. He simply said he expected inflation to recede and, with it, the current level of interest rates.

That sort of response has led in turn to criticism, mainly from experts who say foreign exchange markets are driven by psychology and need official guidance. Recalling the Carter administration efforts to let the dollar decline to improve U.S. trade figures, Lord Roll called the Reagan policy a move "from benign neglect to malign neglect." The phrase brings to mind

the saying that summed up the Nixon Treasury's lack of interest in defending the nation's currency — that the dollar was "our currency, but your problem."

Not everyone thinks that change is necessary. Among the champions of the present system is Rimmer de Vries, chief international economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust. "Obviously markets sometimes overreact, but on the whole, I'm impressed with their intelligence," he declared.

One version of the renewed search for order has been the European Monetary System, which links the value of continental currencies while providing trading bands for a touch of flexibility. For European countries, most of which depend heavily on trade, the system has introduced a measure of predictability for businessmen and governments alike.

The gold movement, the Reagan administration has appointed a commission to study restoring the gold standard. The group includes Mr. Lehman.

To be sure, not everyone is searching for a new order. Many experts have concluded that the current system is probably best, and that in any event, no shift back would be possible until turmoil among world economies subsides, not now in prospect.

Economists See Hard Road In Reagan Inflation Battle

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite Friday's report that the government's Producer Price Index for finished goods — a rough measure of future inflation at the retail level — climbed by only 0.4 percent, some economists say future successes against inflation may not be easy.

The producer price increase was a slightly better outcome than many economists had expected and extended the dramatic gains that the United States has already made against inflation during the past year.

"It's a good indication that inflation is going to remain in single digits in the foreseeable future," commented David Ernst of Evans Economics, a Washington consultant. In addition, he said, subdued inflation means that U.S. consumers have more real buying power and this will help keep the economy, which now may not be growing at all, from sliding into a full-fledged recession.

Other economists, however, warned that President Reagan, who this week signed into law the pending tax cuts for which he fought so hard, now faces a period in which further successes in curbing inflation will be increasingly hard to achieve.

Such concerns may be the reason that interest rates have reached record levels this month despite a pace of inflation much lower than all but the most optimistic forecasters predicted last winter and spring.

The Consumer Price Index, for example, which rose 12.4 percent in 1980, is now expected to average only 8 percent to 9 percent this year. The Reagan administration, which in February estimated the CPI would rise 11.1 percent during 1981, last month revised this down to 8.6 percent.

But until investors believe the gains are permanent, economists say, rates will remain at near-record levels, thereby holding the economy in check so it cannot generate the growth that is required for the success of the administration's strategy for overall revival and a balanced budget.

Hancock Settles Boston Building Windows Lawsuit

The Associated Press

BOSTON — John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance has announced it has settled with four parties in connection with \$64 million in lawsuits involving structural problems with its 60-story home office building in Boston.

The parties to the settlement, who included the architectural firm of L.M. Pei and Partners, and Libbey-Owens-Ford, said Friday they agreed not to discuss any terms of the settlement.

The various, interlocking lawsuits grew out of trouble with the skyscraper's 13 acres of 10,344 double-pane glass windows, which began popping out of the structure even before workmen finished the building.

Search for Discipline

The search for discipline is largely behind the current call for a return to the gold standard. When currencies can be redeemed for gold — which has not been possible within the United States since 1933 — governments are prevented from printing too much money, a still stricter form of discipline. Exchange rates also become fixed; each currency is worth a set amount of gold.

"Paper money that could not be redeemed has almost always been accompanied by unbalanced budgets, high inflation and high interest rates," said Lewis Lehman, a businessman turned economist and leading advocate of the gold standard.

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NIPPON ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD. (CDRs)

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, August 11th, 1981.

BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

U.S. \$40,000,000

Bearer Depository Receipts
Issued by
Chemical Bank
against a
Floating Rate Promissory Note
due 1982 of Banco do Brasil S.A.

For the six months August 17th, 1981 to February 17th, 1982
the Bearer Depository Receipts will carry an
Interest Rate of 19 1/2% per annum

Agent Bank
CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
London

Coca-Cola Bottling of New York Finance N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Notice to Holders of the
6 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due August 15, 1993

To the Debentureholders:

Please be advised that pursuant to the Agreement of Merger dated as of January 7, 1981, as amended as of April 6, 1981 and July 29, 1981, among The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York, Inc. ("Coke NY"), The Coca-Cola Company, New Coca-Cola Bottling of New York, Inc. ("Newco") and Koco Holding, Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newco) ("Koco"), upon the consummation of the merger of Holding into Coke NY (the "Merger") which is expected to become effective on August 27, 1981 (the "Effective Date") (assuming that such merger is approved by Coke NY's stockholders at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on August 27, 1981), each share of Coke NY Common Stock outstanding as of the Effective Date (except shares owned of record by The Coca-Cola Company, Newco or their respective subsidiaries) will cease to be outstanding and become converted into the right to receive \$10.375 net in cash, and each share of Coke NY Common Stock outstanding as of the Effective Date then owned of record by The Coca-Cola Company, Newco or their respective subsidiaries and treasury stock held by Coke NY will cease to exist and no cash or other property will be issuable in respect thereof. The Merger will not affect the right of Debentureholders to convert any Debenture into Coke NY Common Stock after the Effective Date and prior to the effectiveness of the Second Merger referred to below.

Assuming that the Merger is consummated, it is expected that on September 10, 1981 Coke NY will merge with and into Newco (the "Second Merger") and the separate existence of Coke NY will cease. As a result of the Second Merger, each share of Coke NY Common Stock outstanding at the time of the Second Merger and not then owned by Newco, if any, will, upon the effectiveness of the Second Merger, be converted into the right to receive in cash, without interest, \$10.375 from Newco, and upon the effectiveness of the Second Merger, Finance will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newco. Pursuant to the First Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 13, 1981 among Coca-Cola Bottling of New York Finance N.V. ("Finance"), Coke NY, Newco and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee (the "First Supplemental Indenture"), which has been executed pursuant to Article Seven and Section 1205 of the Indenture dated as of August 15, 1978 among Finance, Coke NY and the Trustee (the "Indenture") and which will become effective when the Second Merger becomes effective, each share of the Second Merger and all members of the Class of Coke NY stockholders represented by plaintiffs for purposes of the settlement, in consideration of Newco's agreeing to pay \$0.25 with respect to each share of Coke NY Common Stock held by a member of the Class on July 27, 1981. In addition, Newco has agreed in the First Supplemental Indenture, in the event such settlement is approved by the Court of Chancery (the hearing on said approval to be held on September 9, 1981), to pay to each Debentureholder who converts any Debenture (i) into Coke NY Common Stock after July 27, 1981 and prior to the effectiveness of the Second Merger, an additional amount equal to \$0.25 per share of Coke NY Common Stock, or (ii) into the right to receive \$1.15278 in cash after the effectiveness of the Second Merger, an additional amount equal to \$2.76 per Debenture.

Holdings of the Debentures may wish to consider the following information concerning the Debentures, which reflects information set forth in Coke NY's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on August 27, 1981:

Conversion of the Debentures. In connection with the Merger and the Second Merger, Debentureholders have the right to:

- (1) convert their Debentures prior to the Merger and receive 111.11 shares of Coke NY Common Stock for each Debenture, and upon consummation of the Merger, to receive \$10.375 per share of Coke NY Common Stock (\$1.15278 per Debenture) received upon conversion of any Debenture prior to the Merger, plus, in the event the proposed settlement referred to above is approved by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, \$0.25 for each share of Coke NY Common Stock; or
- (2) convert their Debentures at any time after the Merger and prior to the Second Merger and receive 111.11 shares of Coke NY Common Stock for each Debenture, and, as a result of the Second Merger, to receive \$10.375 for each share of Coke NY Common Stock received upon conversion of any Debenture after the Merger, plus, in the event the proposed settlement referred to above is judicially approved, \$0.25 for each share of Coke NY Common Stock; or
- (3) convert their Debentures at any time after the Second Merger and receive \$10.375 per share (plus \$0.25 per share in the event the proposed settlement referred to above is judicially approved) for each of the 111.11 shares of Coke NY Common Stock that otherwise would have been issued prior to the Second Merger on conversion of each Debenture (which would entitle a Debentureholder to receive \$1.15278 per Debenture, or \$1.15278 in the event of the approval of such settlement); or
- (4) hold their Debentures (which pay interest of 6 3/4% per annum on each Debenture) until maturity or until they are earlier redeemed pursuant to the Indenture.

Debentureholders who convert prior to an interest payment date (August 15) are not entitled to payment of any interest accrued on the Debentures since the previous payment date (August 15). Finance has the right beginning August 15, 1983 to redeem the Debentures at its option in whole or in part for the redemption prices set forth in the Debentures.

How to Convert Debentures. Holders of Debentures who wish to convert such Debentures at any time prior to the Second Merger into Coke NY Common Stock at the rate of 111.11 shares per Debenture may do so by tendering such Debentures either by hand delivery or by mail to the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, the main offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Paris and Zurich, Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. in Brussels, Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez in Paris, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited in London, Swiss Bank Corporation in Zurich, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Dusseldorf, Banque Internationale a Luxembourg in Luxembourg and Morgan Labouchere N.V. in Amsterdam, and by completing the conversion notice on the reverse of the Debentures. Holders who desire to convert such Debentures at any time after the Second Merger into cash at the rate of \$1.15278 per Debenture and to receive the supplemental payment of \$2.76 per Debenture if the settlement is judicially approved may also tender their Debentures in the same fashion, provided such Debentures are accompanied by a written notice requesting such conversion and stating the name (with address) in which the cash shall be issued.

Interest will continue to be paid on all outstanding Debentures in accordance with their terms. If you have any questions concerning this Notice, you may contact William C. Gouldsbury, Secretary of Coke NY and Finance, at (201) 487-8650 (Hackensack, New Jersey, U.S.A.).

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

provides the following choice of investments:

Short Term 'A' Units
Exclusively invested in US Dollar instruments with maturities less than 12 months.

Short Term 'B' Units
Invested in instruments denominated in the SDR currencies and Swiss Francs with maturities less than 12 months.

Long Term Units
A balanced portfolio of Eurobonds and Euroconvertibles.

Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited
Information and Prospectus from:
EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,
28-34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Tel: 0534 36281

Adviser to the Borrower
ORION BANK LIMITED

Light-Serviços de Eletricidade S.A.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Swiss Francs 30,000,000

FLOATING RATE BONDS 1981-89/91

BANQUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER S.A.
KLEINWORT, BENSON (GENEVA) S.A.
NOMURA (SWITZERLAND) LTD
J. HENRY SCHRODER BANK AG

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL (SWITZERLAND)
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SUISSE) S.A.
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL FINANCE S.A.

BANQUE DE PARTICIPATIONS ET DE PLACEMENTS S.A.
NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU (SWITZERLAND) S.A.

August 1981

THE KYOWA BANK, LTD.

Total Assets: US\$32 billion

Head Office: 1-2, Omotesashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel: 03-287-2111
Tel: 24275 Overseas Offices: London, New York, Los Angeles, Singapore, Sao Paulo, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seoul, Hong Kong, Sydney, Bahrain
Overseas Subsidiaries: Kyowa Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd., The Kyowa Bank of California, Kyowa Bank Nederland N.V.

International Bond Prices - Week of Aug. 13

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Am Bond	Security	High	Low	Yield	Am Bond	Security	High	Low	Yield
53	100% 1981	100.00	99.75	7.50	53	100% 1981	100.00	99.75	7.50
54	100% 1982	100.00	99.75	7.50	54	100% 1982	100.00	99.75	7.50
55	100% 1983	100.00	99.75	7.50	55	100% 1983	100.00	99.75	7.50

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Am Bond	Security	High	Low	Yield	Am Bond	Security	High	Low	Yield
56	100% 1981	100.00	99.75	7.50	56	100% 1981	100.00	99.75	7.50
57	100% 1982	100.00	99.75	7.50	57	100% 1982	100.00	99.75	7.50
58	100% 1983	100.00	99.75	7.50	58	100% 1983	100.00	99.75	7.50

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

- Explanation of Symbols -
 CSE: Commission Dealer
 ECU: European Currency Unit
 L: London
 NY: New York
 P: Paris
 S: Swiss Franc
 DM: Deutsche Mark

Chicago Exchange Options

Option & price	Class	Option & price	Class
100% 1981	Call	100% 1981	Call
100% 1982	Call	100% 1982	Call
100% 1983	Call	100% 1983	Call

NEW YORK (AP) Weekly Over-the-Counter
 The following table shows the weekly over-the-counter market for American Exchange Options. Prices are in dollars and cents. The table is organized by month and includes columns for Bid, Ask, and Last price.

Month	Option & price	Class
Aug	100% 1981	Call
Aug	100% 1982	Call
Aug	100% 1983	Call

Over-the-Counter

Option & price	Class	Option & price	Class
100% 1981	Call	100% 1981	Call
100% 1982	Call	100% 1982	Call
100% 1983	Call	100% 1983	Call

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Class	Option & price	Class
100% 1981	Call	100% 1981	Call
100% 1982	Call	100% 1982	Call
100% 1983	Call	100% 1983	Call

Mutual Funds

Mutual Fund	Price	Change
100% 1981	100.00	+0.25
100% 1982	100.00	+0.25
100% 1983	100.00	+0.25

Sales in 1981 High Low Last Chgs

Table with columns for Sales in 1981, High, Low, Last, and Chgs. Lists various international locations and their sales figures.

Over-the-Counter

Table with columns for Sales in 1981, High, Low, Last, and Chgs. Lists various international locations and their sales figures.

Sales in 1981 High Low Last Chgs

Table with columns for Sales in 1981, High, Low, Last, and Chgs. Lists various international locations and their sales figures.

Friday and Saturday Major League Baseball Line Scores

Table of Major League Baseball scores for Friday and Saturday, including team names, scores, and game details.

More Sports On Page 13

Marshall Nearing Baseball Return

NEW YORK — Mike Marshall, a former Cy Young Award winner, has moved closer to a return to major-league baseball. He took a 15-minute workout Saturday with the New York Mets.



A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND THE OIL DAILY LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28 & 29, 1981

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia, will be the keynote speaker at the second International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," to be held September 28 and 29 at the Royal Garden Hotel in London.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION and HOTEL RESERVATION forms with fields for name, address, telephone, and reservation details.

The one and only Swiss Business Magazine for the many executive managers in Switzerland: the bilanz. (You wouldn't want to miss your advertisements in the following issues of the only Swiss Business Magazine: the bilanz.)

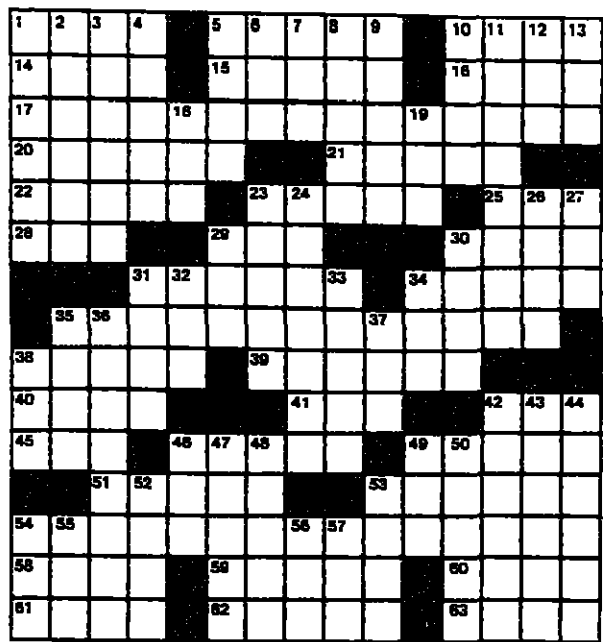
bilanz logo and contact information: 8027 Zürich, Alfred Escher Strasse 82, Switzerland. Phone: 0041 1 2016770.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page) including ESCORTS & GUIDES, REGENCY - USA, LONDON, and GENEVA - JADE.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings. Week Ended August 14, 1981. Table with columns for Sales, High, Low, Last, and Chgs.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- CROSS DOWN
1 Route
2 Buffet dish
3 Cicatrix
4 --- code
5 Encoomium
16 Verrett specialty
17 Beautiful birds
20 Meddle
21 Far from fresh
22 Greek theater
23 French dairy product
25 Corrode
28 Word with wing or wood
29 Bird call
30 Formerly
31 Private eye
34 Walked with a certain gait
35 Pryne's stigma
38 Plymouth prisons
39 Headdresses
40 Be flirtatious
41 Dir. from Albuquerque to Denver
42 Invalid's food
45 Djon dance
46 Proofreading mark
1 Parish head
2 Arched passageway
3 Joined
4 Memorable mime
5 Melampus was one
6 High in pitch
7 Batch
8 Quartz variety
9 Cotton cloth
10 Big brain
11 Belief
12 Make known
13 Ethiopian title
18 Author Deighton
19 Exist
23 Sky traveler
24 Ordinary
26 Maple-tree genus
27 Lewis or Nugent
49 Had origin
51 Armadillo
53 Modifies
54 Sherlock
58 Holmes story
59 Fishing need
58 Necktie
60 Feudal bigwig
61 Hand over
62 Urban illumination
63 Gaelic
29 Nickname in "East of Eden"
30 Stable fare
31 White ---
32 A wk. has 168 of these
33 Point of view
34 Sch. auxiliary
35 Tale of the Forsytes
36 Put together, as parts of a book
37 Sooner than, to Shakespeare
38 Tar
42 Tulip tree
43 Garden
44 Crushing tool
46 Obnoxious fellow
47 Indo-European
48 Work incentive
49 Oklahoma city
50 Peep show
52 Whipmer
53 Biblical book
54 Spark stream
55 --- out (finish)
56 Sgt. or cpl.
57 Absalom, to David

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, etc.

RADIO NEWCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

Table listing radio broadcast times for various regions: Western Europe, Middle East, Southern Africa, etc.

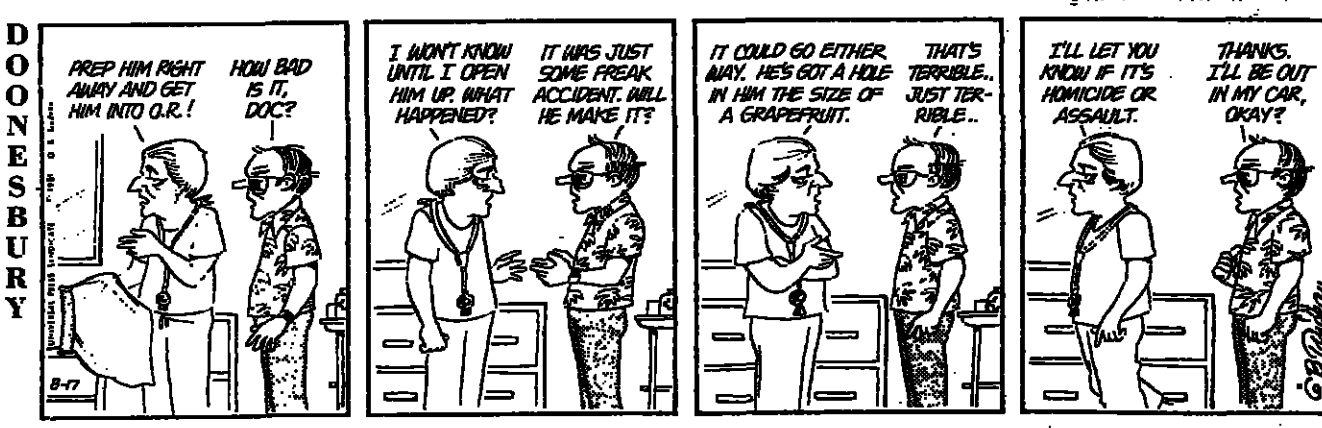
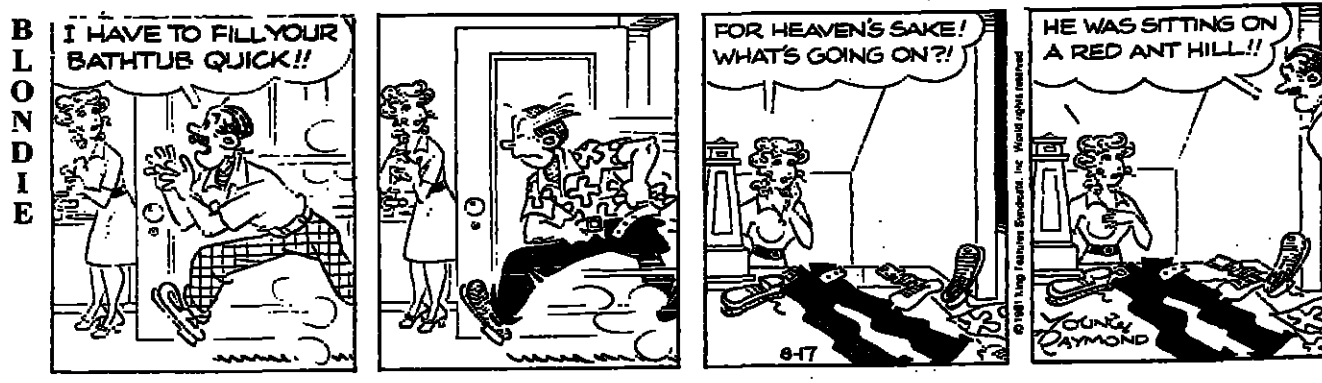
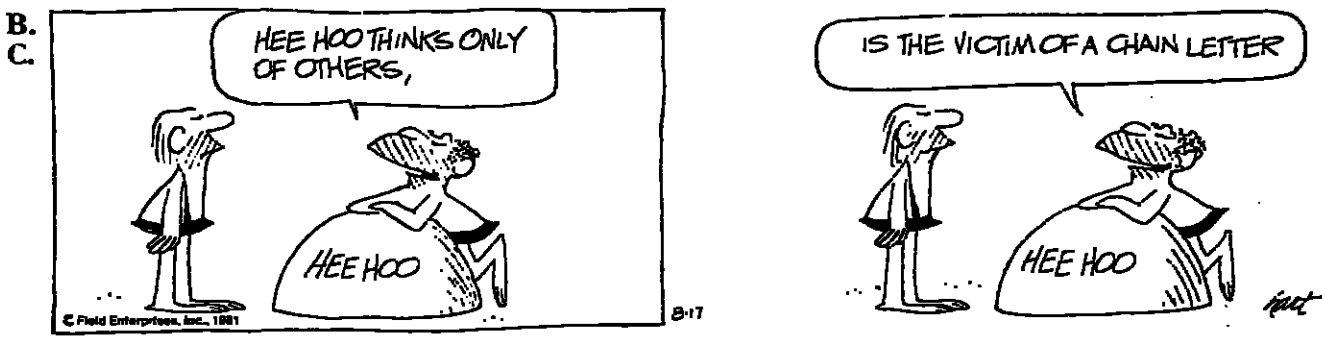
VOICE OF AMERICA

Table listing radio broadcast times for various regions: Western Europe, Middle East, Southern Africa, etc.

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Table listing radio broadcast times for various regions: Western Europe, Middle East, Southern Africa, etc.

Advertisement for 'The world at your fingertips.' featuring the International Herald Tribune logo and text: 'Incisive. In depth. International.'



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon of a painter and a list of words: YUSUR, CHITH, COHOB, LIRIXE.

DENNIS THE MENACE. Includes a cartoon of Dennis and a speech bubble: 'SOMETIMES I THINK GLUE GETS YA INTO MORE TROUBLE THAN IT GETS YA OUT.'

BOOKS

DEATH AND THE CREATIVE LIFE By Lisl M. Goodman. 172 pp. \$17.95. Springer, 200 Park Ave. South, New York 10003. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

UNDERSTANDING death and coming to terms with it may turn out to be one of our major achievements in the 20th century. In the last 10 years, there has been an enormous literature of death and, in a sense, Lisl Goodman's "Death and the Creative Life" is like the concluding chapter of that literature. What she offers is a means, an attitude, a technique, even, for domesticating death, for living comfortably and intimately with it. This is not as gruesome as it may sound; in fact, her book goes a long way toward eliminating the gruesomeness of death. A practicing psychoanalyst and a teacher, Goodman, assisted by her students, systematically interviewed almost 700 people on the subject of death. They ranged from some of the foremost artists and scientists of our time through people at various levels of success and self-realization to those who saw themselves as failures dragging out wasted lives. The Female Artists Refused Right at the beginning of her research, she discovered a curious reaction — all but one of the famous female artists she wrote to refused to see her. Because it was part of her plan to compare artists and scientists, she was forced to abandon famous female scientists. With a charming bluntness, Goodman says she cannot explain the women's refusals. She distinguishes three kinds of death fear — religiously conditioned, separation-abandonment and existential. They can be described as death in relation to God, death in relation to other people and death in relation to the self, which is the most difficult fear to assuage. Repression, Goodman observes, is the most common defense against death. Most of her subjects "hardly ever" think of it. "I don't think people are afraid of death. What they are afraid of is the incompleteness of their life." Made by a 30-year-old man who was dying of leukemia, this statement is at the core of Goodman's approach to the subject. Because our longevity potential is about 150 years, we must always die prematurely, she says, and that is one of the ironies of life. She suggests, however, another kind of reckoning, substituting the idea of completeness for longevity, which is only a temporal completeness. If we live fully, Goodman argues, death comes to feel natural to us as a part of the life process, instead of seeming to be an "absurd" interruption. Starting with the proposition that we appreciate life most ardently when we are about to lose it, she reasons that a full acknowledgment of death would encourage us to value every moment of life. Although it has long been a commonplace, going back to Lucretius and Montaigne, that life is the answer

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of New York Times.

Youths in Zurich Attack CBS Crew

ZURICH — A crew of the U.S. television network CBS splashed with paint and took a last week while the film they had been turned in front of their producer said.

The CBS producer, Al Wasserman said he and the London-based crew on assignment for the "60 Minutes" program, appeared for scheduled interviews Wednesday with members of the sometimes violent movement. "They threw buckets of paint on us and emptied ketchup bottles over our heads," Mr. Wasserman said. "One man of the movement's group with which we had arranged whole thing tried to interfere without success. He was quite embarrassed."

CHESS By Robert Byrne

It is definitely more fun to counterattack with the Black pieces than to rely on pure defense, provided you can get away with it. The trouble is that the more aggressively Black plays, the more aggressively he invites White to play and that is often too much to cope with. Still, counterattack holds out the revitalizing prospect of winning the game, whereas pure defense aims primarily at not losing — a goal that can have a dampening effect on your thinking, carrying over to the next game when you have White. As of this writing, in the U.S. Championship, Lev Alburt, a former Russian grandmaster who now lives in New York, has used the provocative Alekhine Defense every time he has confronted 1-P-K4. He once smashed by grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek of Reston, Va., but it's a good bet that the intrepid Alburt will continue to carry the Alekhine banner. Against Kavalek in the first round, Alburt chose the sharp variation with 4... P-KN3; 5 B-QB4, N-N3; 6 B-N3, P-QR4, virtually forcing White to block the threat of 7... P-R5 by 7... P-QR4 and thus loosening the queen-side.

Chess board diagram showing a position after 28 moves. Includes text: 'Position after 28 ... Q-K5' and 'ALEKHINE DEFENSE'.

On 35 B-Q6! (35... R-B7; 36 B-Q6, N-N3; 37 Q-N5, N-N3; 38 B-Q6, N-N3; 39 Q-N5, N-N3; 40 B-Q6, N-N3; 41 Q-N5, N-N3; 42 B-Q6, N-N3; 43 Q-N5, N-N3; 44 B-Q6, N-N3; 45 Q-N5, N-N3; 46 B-Q6, N-N3; 47 Q-N5, N-N3; 48 B-Q6, N-N3; 49 Q-N5, N-N3; 50 B-Q6, N-N3; 51 Q-N5, N-N3; 52 B-Q6, N-N3; 53 Q-N5, N-N3; 54 B-Q6, N-N3; 55 Q-N5, N-N3; 56 B-Q6, N-N3; 57 Q-N5, N-N3; 58 B-Q6, N-N3; 59 Q-N5, N-N3; 60 B-Q6, N-N3; 61 Q-N5, N-N3; 62 B-Q6, N-N3; 63 Q-N5, N-N3; 64 B-Q6, N-N3; 65 Q-N5, N-N3; 66 B-Q6, N-N3; 67 Q-N5, N-N3; 68 B-Q6, N-N3; 69 Q-N5, N-N3; 70 B-Q6, N-N3; 71 Q-N5, N-N3; 72 B-Q6, N-N3; 73 Q-N5, N-N3; 74 B-Q6, N-N3; 75 Q-N5, N-N3; 76 B-Q6, N-N3; 77 Q-N5, N-N3; 78 B-Q6, N-N3; 79 Q-N5, N-N3; 80 B-Q6, N-N3; 81 Q-N5, N-N3; 82 B-Q6, N-N3; 83 Q-N5, N-N3; 84 B-Q6, N-N3; 85 Q-N5, N-N3; 86 B-Q6, N-N3; 87 Q-N5, N-N3; 88 B-Q6, N-N3; 89 Q-N5, N-N3; 90 B-Q6, N-N3; 91 Q-N5, N-N3; 92 B-Q6, N-N3; 93 Q-N5, N-N3; 94 B-Q6, N-N3; 95 Q-N5, N-N3; 96 B-Q6, N-N3; 97 Q-N5, N-N3; 98 B-Q6, N-N3; 99 Q-N5, N-N3; 100 B-Q6, N-N3; 101 Q-N5, N-N3; 102 B-Q6, N-N3; 103 Q-N5, N-N3; 104 B-Q6, N-N3; 105 Q-N5, N-N3; 106 B-Q6, N-N3; 107 Q-N5, N-N3; 108 B-Q6, N-N3; 109 Q-N5, N-N3; 110 B-Q6, N-N3; 111 Q-N5, N-N3; 112 B-Q6, N-N3; 113 Q-N5, N-N3; 114 B-Q6, N-N3; 115 Q-N5, N-N3; 116 B-Q6, N-N3; 117 Q-N5, N-N3; 118 B-Q6, N-N3; 119 Q-N5, N-N3; 120 B-Q6, N-N3; 121 Q-N5, N-N3; 122 B-Q6, N-N3; 123 Q-N5, N-N3; 124 B-Q6, N-N3; 125 Q-N5, N-N3; 126 B-Q6, N-N3; 127 Q-N5, N-N3; 128 B-Q6, N-N3; 129 Q-N5, N-N3; 130 B-Q6, N-N3; 131 Q-N5, N-N3; 132 B-Q6, N-N3; 133 Q-N5, N-N3; 134 B-Q6, N-N3; 135 Q-N5, N-N3; 136 B-Q6, N-N3; 137 Q-N5, N-N3; 138 B-Q6, N-N3; 139 Q-N5, N-N3; 140 B-Q6, N-N3; 141 Q-N5, N-N3; 142 B-Q6, N-N3; 143 Q-N5, N-N3; 144 B-Q6, N-N3; 145 Q-N5, N-N3; 146 B-Q6, N-N3; 147 Q-N5, N-N3; 148 B-Q6, N-N3; 149 Q-N5, N-N3; 150 B-Q6, N-N3; 151 Q-N5, N-N3; 152 B-Q6, N-N3; 153 Q-N5, N-N3; 154 B-Q6, N-N3; 155 Q-N5, N-N3; 156 B-Q6, N-N3; 157 Q-N5, N-N3; 158 B-Q6, N-N3; 159 Q-N5, N-N3; 160 B-Q6, N-N3; 161 Q-N5, N-N3; 162 B-Q6, N-N3; 163 Q-N5, N-N3; 164 B-Q6, N-N3; 165 Q-N5, N-N3; 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733 Q-N5, N-N3; 734 B-Q6, N-N3; 735 Q-N5, N-N3; 736 B-Q6, N-N3; 737 Q-N5, N-N3; 738 B-Q6, N-N3; 739 Q-N5, N-N3; 740 B-Q6, N-N3; 741 Q-N5, N-N3; 742 B-Q6, N-N3; 743 Q-N5, N-N3; 744 B-Q6, N-N3; 745 Q-N5, N-N3; 746 B-Q6, N-N3; 747 Q-N5, N-N3; 748 B-Q6, N-N3; 749 Q-N5, N-N3; 750 B-Q6, N-N3; 751 Q-N5, N-N3; 752 B-Q6, N-N3; 753 Q-N5, N-N3; 754 B-Q6, N-N3; 755 Q-N5, N-N3; 756 B-Q6, N-N3; 757 Q-N5, N-N3; 758 B-Q6, N-N3; 759 Q-N5, N-N3; 760 B-Q6, N-N3; 761 Q-N5, N-N3; 762 B-Q6, N-N3; 763 Q-N5, N-N3; 764 B-Q6, N-N3; 765 Q-N5, N-N3; 766 B-Q6, N-N3; 767 Q-N5, N-N3; 768 B-Q6, N-N3; 769 Q-N5, N-N3; 770 B-Q6, N-N3; 771 Q-N5, N-N3; 772 B-Q6, N-N3; 773 Q-N5, N-N3; 774 B-Q6, N-N3; 775 Q-N5, N-N3; 776 B-Q6, N-N3; 777 Q-N5, N-N3; 778 B-Q6, N-N3; 779 Q-N5, N-N3; 780 B-Q6, N-N3; 781 Q-N5, N-N3; 782 B-Q6, N-N3; 783 Q-N5, N-N3; 784 B-Q6, N-N3; 785 Q-N5, N-N3; 786 B-Q6, N-N3; 787 Q-N5, N-N3; 788 B-Q6, N-N3; 789 Q-N5, N-N3; 790 B-Q6, N-N3; 791 Q-N5, N-N3; 792 B-Q6, N-N3; 793 Q-N5, N-N3; 794 B-Q6, N-N3; 795 Q-N5, N-N3; 796 B-Q6, N-N3; 797 Q-N5, N-N3; 798 B-Q6, N-N3; 799 Q-N5, N-N3; 800 B-Q6, N-N3; 801 Q-N5, N-N3; 802 B-Q6, N-N3; 803 Q-N5, N-N3; 804 B-Q6, N-N3; 805 Q-N5, N-N3; 806 B-Q6, N-N3; 807 Q-N5, N-N3; 808 B-Q6, N-N3; 809 Q-N5, N-N3; 810 B-Q6, N-N3; 811 Q-N5, N-N3; 8

Baseball Officials to Review Objections to 2-Part Season

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A protest among major league managers has forced baseball officials to agree to review, almost certainly change, its criticized format for the second half of the 1981 season.

Owens and the Tigers Overcome Yankees, 8-5

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — Al Cowens hit a run homer to offset a pair of errors by New York's Bob Son Saturday night and lead Detroit Tigers to an 8-5 victory over the Yankees.

SEBALL ROUNDUP

two and walked three in 5 1/2 innings.

eggie Jackson's first-inning single and Lou Piniella's third-inning run of the season in the third New York 2-0 lead, but was tied the score in the third inning. LaRoche (4-1), who was going a rare start.

atson put New York ahead, 3-1 in the fourth with his first home run of the season. Detroit took a lead on Richie Hebner's RBI and Stan Fapi's sacrifice fly. roit scored two more runs in fifth on Kirk Gibson's pinch single and Lance Parrish's in-out.

atson's second homer cut the lead to 6-4 in the sixth, and the Reds added a run on Alan Trammell's error with the bases loaded. Detroit scored its last two runs in the eighth on an RBI single Trammell and Steve Kemp's der's choice grounder.

A's 8, Angels 7

In Oakland, Calif., Mike Heath hit his fifth homer with one out in the 13th inning to give Oakland an 8-7 victory over California in a tie that lasted five hours and produced 34 hits. Tom Underwood pitched the final two innings of the A's and gained credit for second victory in six decisions. Loss went to reliever Mike (4-6) who worked the last five outs.

Red Sox 5, Rangers 3

Arlington, Texas, Carl Yasinski drove in the go-ahead run in the 10th inning — after second man Bump Wills booted a pop-out double-play ball — to lead on to a 5-3 victory over Texas. Kern (1-1) walked Dwight Evans to start the 10th, and Jim Suggs ground ball went through allowing Evans to go to Yastrzemski's single through run-in infield brought home s, and a bloop to right field was turned into a fielder's s off the bat of Carney Lans-delivered Rice with the second of the inning.

Orioles 4, White Sox 0

Baltimore, Doug Decinces hit and slam home run and is Martinez pitched a three-to give Baltimore a 4-0 victory Chicago in a game delayed by a rain and a half by rain. Mar-tinez (8-3) struck out six and d one for his first shutout of the season.

Mariners 6, Twins 0

Bloomington, Minn., Jim Ant- had three hits, including a x RBI double, and Glenn and Bryan Clark combined in a four-hitter in leading to a 6-0 victory over Minn. Abbott (2-4) allowed only hits in the 5 1/2 innings he d, while Clark held the to one hit and earned his 1 save of the season.

Royals 5, Indians 3

Cleveland, Willie Wilson sin- two runs to highlight a un fourth inning, and Dan oberry picked up his 10th o pace Kansas City to a 5-3 y over Cleveland. After the Indians to a 2-1 lead first on a two-run homer by Hargrove, his first in more a year, the Royals chased enny (3-4) in the fourth.

Blue Jays 4, Brewers 3

Toronto, Damaso Garcia col- four hits, including the tie- ing RBI single in the eighth, at Toronto to its fourth t victory, a 4-3 decision over nke. Mark Bombrack (4-5) e winner with Bo McLaugh- ing up his fourth save by the last two outs.

Cubs 4, Pirates 3

In the National League, at Chi- the Cubs scored a 4-3 victory tsburgh in 15 innings, just the game would have been

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On Page 11

late-season game in order to make the playoffs.

"We'll do something in the next few days," Lee MacPhail, the American League president, said Saturday. "I'm not sure what shape it will take, but we'll see if we can think up some solution to all the problems that have been raised."

"I'm not naive enough to think we'll find a complete solution ... but we absolutely can't permit a situation to arise where a team would have a lot more to gain by losing than winning."

Hank Peters of the Baltimore Orioles is one of a half-dozen general managers who in the last couple of days have been burning the telephone and Telex lines trying to mount enough strength to force changes in the game's impromptu format.

"We are being chastised for our stupidity, and there's nothing we can do about that," Peters said. "We've earned it. But I have tried to get people to understand that we can also be commended for our courage and common sense if we act quickly and remedy our problems."

Baseball's greatest crisis of conscience — and its biggest public snafu — in generations, and perhaps in its history, began coming to a head last week, as first the manager of the Chicago White Sox, Tony LaRussa, and then of the St. Louis Cardinals, Whitey Herzog, went on record stating the obvious: If they had to choose between losing a game and making the playoffs, they would find a way to lose.

In the last two days general managers and executives in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Texas, Philadelphia and Chicago (White Sox) have had a heated campaign to force baseball's leadership to reexamine the format of the split season. Not surprisingly, the same five teams, plus Texas, were foresighted enough not to vote for the split season in the first place.

Wagner's Telex

The first cannon shot came from Dick Wagner, president of the Red Sox, reacting to stories that several White Sox players had said they would lose games if it helped them, fired off a Telex to every team in baseball, as well as its executive committee, saying:

"...All of us in baseball owe it to the preservation of the integrity of the game to admit that a format was adopted with too much haste and without a full evaluation or discussion of the dangers involved. We must have the courage to admit a mistake and go about rectifying the situation."

Braves 6, Dodgers 4

In Los Angeles, Dale Murphy's two-run double highlighted a three-run seventh-inning rally that carried Atlanta to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles. The Braves jumped on Jerry Rame (6-3) for eight hits before he was lifted in the seventh inning. Steve Bedrosian, who worked one inning in relief of starter Phil Niekro, gained his first major league victory. Al Harabosc pitched the Braves out of a ninth-inning jam for his first save of the season.

Astros 5, Padres 0

In San Diego, Don Sutton allowed only three hits in eight innings, and Terry Puhl hit a three-run homer in the third to lead Houston to a 5-0 victory over San Diego. The 36-year-old Sutton (5-7) retired for a pinch hitter in the sixth but not before he struck out two to raise his career total to 2,715 — 10th on the all-time list. He was relieved by Joe Sambito.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	4	1	.800
New York	4	2	.667
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Atlanta	2	4	.333
Houston	2	4	.333
Los Angeles	2	4	.333
San Francisco	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
San Diego	1	5	.167

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	4	1	.800
Baltimore	4	2	.667
Albuquerque	3	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600
New York	3	2	.600
Boston	3	2	.600
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Seattle	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333
Kansas City	2	4	.333
Minnesota	2	4	.333
Texas	2	4	.333
California	1	5	.167

Goltz and Pena Pitch Dodgers to 5-0 Victory Over Braves

LOS ANGELES — Dave Goltz and Alejandro Pena combined on a three-hitter in pitching the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-0 victory over Atlanta Friday night.

Pedro Guerrero knocked in two runs and Mike Scioscia accounted for three of the Dodgers' 11 hits, all of them singles.

Goltz (2-0) hurled five innings in

FRIDAY BASEBALL

his second start of the season. He allowed two hits, while walking three and striking out four to earn the victory. Pena, recalled from the minors last Wednesday, pitched the final four innings to record his first major league save. He allowed only one hit.

John Montefusco (2-2) the first of five Atlanta pitchers, took the loss.

The Dodgers scored three runs in the fourth inning on singles by Derrel Thomas, Dusty Baker, Ron Coy, Guerrero and Scioscia and a sacrifice fly by Bill Russell. They added two more in the fifth on Guerrero's bases-loaded single.

Goltz, making his first start since May 24, encountered control problems in the second inning, when he walked the first two batters. But he pitched out of trouble and worked through the fifth inning before Pena took over. Pena, a 22-year-old right-hander from the Dominican Republic,

posted 23 saves last year for Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

"I felt good and I was very happy to get my first save," Pena said. "It feels pretty much the same to pitch in the majors as it did in the PCL. My longest performance down in the minors was only 2 1/2 innings."

"I was told in spring training that I might be called up in the middle of the season, so I wasn't surprised, but I was very happy."

Astros 5, Padres 0

In San Diego, Nolan Ryan allowed two hits over six innings and Houston capitalized on two errors by catcher Terry Kennedy to score three runs in the second inning en route to a 5-1 victory over the Padres. Ryan (6-3) who leads the National League with a 1.38 earned-run average, struck out three and walked two. Tim Lollar (1-5) was the loser.

Twins 6, Mariners 1

In the American League, in Bloomington, Minn., Jeff Burroughs hit three home runs and drove in six runs to help Seattle salvage the nightcap of a double-header with Minnesota, 13-3. In the first game, Gary Ward drove in two runs with a pair of singles and Rob Wilfong hit a home run, to give the Twins a 6-1 victory.

White Sox 5, Orioles 3

In Baltimore, Ron LeFlore and Mike Squires singled in runs in the fifth inning to break a 2-2 tie and give Chicago a 5-3 victory over the Orioles. Richard Dotson (8-3) gained the victory while Sammy

Willow Hour, at 24-1, Wins Travers Stakes

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — Willow Hour, a 24-1 shot ridden by Eddie Maple, outdueled the winner of the Kentucky Derby and Preakness, Pleasant Colony, down the stretch in the mud Saturday at Saratoga to take the 112th running of the \$226,000 Travers Stakes in a photo finish. Lord Avie finished third.

The winner, a bay son of Bold Hawk, took the lead from the pacesetter, Prince Fortune, at the quarter pole while Pleasant Colony moved up from fifth to hook Willow Hour at the head of the stretch.

The Travers, often referred to as the midsummer Derby, was supposed to be the race that this year decided who was the leader in the 3-year old division — Pleasant Colony or Lord Avie.

With the track coming up sloppy because of a day-long rainfall, nothing was really decided except



Antoaneta Todorova of Bulgaria setting a world record in the women's javelin throw with a heave of 235 feet, 10 inches (71.88 meters) during the European Track and Field Cup finals in Zagreb.

Bulgaria Woman Sets Javelin Mark

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Antoaneta Todorova of Bulgaria set a world record in the women's javelin throw Saturday with a heave of 235 feet, 10 inches (71.88 meters) at the European Track and Field Cup finals.

The previous record was held by Tatjana Birgulina of the Soviet Union, who threw 229-11 on July 12, 1980 at Podolsk, Soviet Union.

On Sunday, Sebastian Coe of Britain easily won the 800 meters. He took the lead on the start of the final lap and withstood a spirited challenge from Willi Wuebeck of West Germany, finishing several meters ahead, his arms raised in victory. Coe was timed in 1 minute, 47.03 seconds, well off his world mark of 1:41.72.

It was Britain's second consecutive victory of the day. Mark Hootom having won the 110-meter hurdles in 13.79 seconds.

Wladislaw Kozakiewicz of Poland, a former world record holder, failed in all three of his attempts to go over 17 feet 5 inches in the pole vault and dropped

out of the competition without giving Poland any points in the event.

On Saturday, Volker Beck topped West German Harald Schmidt in the men's 400-meter hurdles, and Marlies Goehr captured the women's 100 meters to pace a strong start by East Germany.

The East Germans won four of the first five events and took second place in the fifth — the men's 100 meters — to collect nearly the maximum amount of points on the first day.

Allan Wells of Britain won the men's 100 ahead of young East German star Frank Emmelmann. Wells clocked an unofficial 10.14 seconds — the fastest run by a European this year.

Detlef Michel won the men's javelin with a first-round throw of 298 feet, 1 inch. Ellen Neumann led the women's 400-meter hurdles from start to finish to win in 54.90.

The East Germans then continued on top with victories in the women's 800, the men's 1,500 and the women's 400.

Laffite Captures Austria Grand Prix

The Associated Press

ZELTWEG, Austria — Jacques Laffite of France, in a Talbot-Liger Matra V-12, outtraced the favored Renault turbos Sunday to win the Austrian Grand Prix, the fifth victory of his career.

Laffite slipped past the Renault of Rene Arnoux, also of France, to take the lead on the 39th of 54 laps of the fast, sweeping Osterreichring circuit. The other Renault, driven by Alain Prost, had led from the first lap before dropping out with apparent steering trouble midway in the race.

Nelson Piquet of Brazil was third in a Brabham, ahead of the two Williams of Australian world champion Alan Jones and Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who is still leading the 1981 title race. John Watson of Britain was sixth in a McLaren.

Mario Andretti, an American, was never in the hunt, pitting on the sixth lap to change all four tires, then having his Alfa-Romeo engine blow on the 46th lap when he was 10th among the 12 cars still running.

Piquet Narrows Gap

The result put Reutemann only six championship points ahead of Piquet and firmed Laffite's hold on third place with 34 points to Jones' 27.

"One or two more wins in the last four races and I can seriously think about the title," said Laffite, who has scored two seconds and three thirds this season. "The next races at Zandvoort in Holland [the Aug. 30 Dutch Grand Prix] and Monza in Italy should be very good for us."

Laffite, who three times set the fastest race lap in chasing Arnoux finished the race in 1 hour, 27 minutes, 36.47 seconds for an average speed of 134.03 miles an hour (212 kilometers an hour). His fastest lap was in 1:37.62.

Laffite said that after 20 laps the low oil pressure light started coming on "and I was afraid the engine might blow up any minute."

He said he was badly delayed in the opening laps by Didier Pironi's Ferrari, letting the Renaults get a 20-second lead, and he also had a fierce battle with Piquet, swapping third and fourth place three times before finally getting away from the Brazilian in the 10th lap.

"I think I chose better front tires than Arnoux, which held out better even when I was attacking hard and finally enabled me to pass him," Laffite said. But Arnoux said he had brake troubles.

Costly Errors

From the start Gilles Villeneuve, in the other Ferrari, in the second row, outdragged the two front-row Renaults. But he and Reutemann made errors at the chicane at the end of the first lap, putting Prost and Arnoux in the lead and dropping Reutemann to seventh and the Canadian to eighth.

By the 10th lap, the Renaults had a strong 20-second lead but Laffite was in third and starting his chase. Trying to save tires, the Renaults, running together, eased back to a lead of 10 seconds. Arnoux and Prost dropped out on the 26th lap, Prost dropped out and Arnoux took the lead with only a 4.5-second margin. It took Laffite 13 laps to finally catch Arnoux. He was not challenged thereafter.

Behind them, Piquet said his car handled badly after he tore part of a skirt passing Laffite.

Both Williams drivers said they chose tires that were too hard, and

Formula 1 Standings

Driver	Points
1. Reutemann, 45 points	
2. Piquet, 38	
3. Laffite, 34	
4. Jones, 27	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 1:27:43.1	
6. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 1:27:43.1	
7. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Williams, 1:27:43.1	
8. John Watson, Britain, McLaren, 1:29:32.41	
9. Elio de Sesto, Italy, Lotus, 1 lap behind	
10. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, McLaren, 1 lap	
11. Didier Pironi, France, Ferrari, 1 lap	
12. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, Renault, 2 laps	
13. Eddie Cheever, U.S., Tyrrell, 10	
14. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Arrows, 10	

Malibie Leads by 2 After 3 Rounds Of Hartford Golf

The Associated Press

WETHERSFIELD, Conn. — Roger Malibie stormed in from 4 shots back to take a 2-stroke lead after three rounds of the Sammy Davis Jr.-Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

He shot a 7-under-par 64 Saturday, building a 13-under-par 197 total despite strong, gusty and swirling winds on the par-71, 6,534-yard Wethersfield Country Club course.

Two strokes behind Malibie were Fred Couples, Bill Kratzert and Curtis Strange. Couples shot the day's low, an 8-under-par 63, while Strange shot a 65 and Kratzert shot a 69.

Lonnie Nielsen, the leader for the first two rounds, shot a 71 and fell back to a tie for third place with six other golfers: Lon Hinkle, George Cadle, Jack Renner, Hubert Green, Mark O'Meara and Mark Lye.

A seven-year pro, Malibie has three Tour victories and \$342,423 in career earnings. His best finish this year was a tie for seventh place in the Sea Pines Classic at Hilton Head, N.C., in March.

Rain Postpones Canadian Tennis

United Press International

MONTREAL — The Canadian Open Tennis championships were rained out Saturday, forcing tournament officials to postpone semifinal matches until Sunday and the final until Monday.

Tournament officials said the semifinals between Vijay Amritraj and Eliot Teltscher and Ivan Lendl against Shlomo Glickstein would be played Sunday afternoon, with the final scheduled for Monday.

NFL Exhibition

American Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
New England	2	0	1	.667	27	27
Houston	2	0	1	.667	44	28
N.Y. Jets	1	0	5	.200	28	28
Baltimore	0	2	0	.000	24	24
Buffalo	0	2	0	.000	24	24

Rain Postpones Canadian Tennis

United Press International

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Cincinnati	2	0	1	.667	54	37
Cleveland	2	0	1	.667	48	35
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	.667	44	28
Houston	1	0	5	.200	27	27

NFL Exhibition

American Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Washington	2	0	1	.667	43	23
N.Y. Giants	2	0	1	.667	42	24
St. Louis	2	0	1	.667	42	31
Kansas City	1	1	0	.500	46	23
Denver	0	2	0	.000	21	27

NFL Exhibition

National Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Green Bay	0	0	1	.000	35	31
Detroit	1	0	5	.200	41	44
Tampa Bay	0	2	0	.000	23	41
Minnesota	0	2	0	.000	19	47
Chicago	0	2	0	.000	7	24

NFL Exhibition

National Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Washington	2	0	1	.667	43	23
St. Louis	2	0	1	.667	42	31
Cleveland 13, Buffalo 10						
Philadelphia 24, Pittsburgh 20						
Cincinnati 24, Detroit 16						
Atlanta 21, N.Y. Jets 20						
New England 17, Tampa Bay 14						
Green Bay 24, Oakland 14						
New Orleans 27, Houston 7						
N.Y. Giants 24, Baltimore 17						
Atlanta 24, Denver 14						
Kansas City 12, Chicago 0						
Los Angeles 23, Dallas 21						
San Diego 21, San Francisco 28						

CFL Standings

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Hamilton	4	2	0	.667	176	129
Ottawa	2	4	0	.333	135	199
Montreal	1	5	0	.167	104	237
Toronto	0	2	0	.000	122	212

CFL Standings

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
Br. Columbia	5	0	1	1.000	191	107
Edmonton	5	1	0	.833	291	103
Winnipeg	4	2	0	.667	182	119
Calgary	3	3	0	.500	124	149
Saskatchewan	3	3	0	.500	154	132

Record in Weightlifting

The Associated Press

NAGOYA, Japan — Wu Shude of China set a world record of 126.5 kilograms in the 56-kilogram division at the 13th Asian weightlifting championship here Sunday. Kyodo news service reported. Wu beat the previous mark of 125 kilograms set by Daniel Nunez of Cuba at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.



OLD FIGHTERS NEVER DIE — Former world heavyweight champion Ingemar Johansson of Sweden, now 48, appears tired after finishing the Stockholm Marathon on Saturday in 4 hours and 50 minutes. Bill Rodgers was the winner in a record 2 hours, 13 minutes and 26 seconds.

Language

A Piece of Cakewalk

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "This is no cakewalk," said Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis about the air traffic controllers' strike.



Safire

When Director of Central Intelligence (not "CIA Director") William Casey went to Capitol Hill to extinguish a firestorm of criticism, he used three figures of speech in rapid succession: "The bottom of the barrel has been reached," he said. "My life is an open book. This is going to be a cakewalk."

The first two are clichés, but the third is a delicious Americanism that had become a rarity until Casey rescued it. Far from being current speak, it finds its roots in the Civil War: Richard Thornton's "American Glossary" defined it as "a walking competition among Negroes, in which the couple who put on most style 'take the cake.'"

The high-stepping "cakewalk" soon attracted musical accompaniment: The walk became a dance, and the word was immortalized in Claude Debussy's "Gollivog's Cakewalk." Soon the phrase came to mean "generally stylish" — Mark Twain called a Shelley biography "a literary cakewalk." By the turn of the century, the cakewalk — one word — was a stage dance, drawing on the fancy walking of the previous generation, as well as a mechanized promenade in amusement parks.

At some point, it became allied with something easy to do or a pleasure to perform. A cakewalk was someone having a good time; this was not to be confused with a "cake eater," or effeminate man, that derogation based on the preference of men for old-fashioned pies over fancy cakes.

While all this was going on in the United States, the British were using a similar expression to denote ease of accomplishment: "A piece of cake," along with "cakewalk" were expressions used by Royal Air Force pilots to describe missions against weak defenses. The British probably derived

"piece of cake" from "cakewalk," but the Americans of this generation dropped "cakewalk" and adopted the Britishism "piece of cake" — that is, until Casey revived the earlier term to describe what he was sure would be an easy time before a Senate committee. That's how the language refreshes itself: nothin' to it.

THE RIOTS in Britain this summer revived a word that has become a favorite of government spokesmen: hooligan. Many reporters attribute the riots to a mixture of racial unrest, unemployment frustration and "hooliganism."

The Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary puts the word in the challenging category of "origin unascertained." Robert Bunchfield and company have done a careful job: "The word first appears in print in daily newspaper police-court reports in the summer of 1898. Several accounts of the rise of the word... attribute it to a misunderstanding or perversion of Hooley or Hooleys' gang, but no positive confirmation of this has been discovered." A rowdy Irish family called Hooligan was featured in a music-hall song of the day, and Navy snobs later derogated the United States Coast Guard as a "hooligan navy."

A hooligan is a young street tough, a member of a gang; the three essentials of the word are (1) young, (2) organized to do violence, (3) in cities. "Hooliganism" — from the German dialect *hoolump*, or "wretch" — is the most frequently used synonym, but has no youthful connotation. "Thug" — from the Hindi name of a murderous religious organization in India — implies neither age nor urban activity. "Ruffian" seems as bookish as "blackguard," which has been dropped because whites can be rowdy, too.

The Communists adopted the word "hooligan" in the Soviet Union, and you can hear the word pronounced as we do, in the midst of a streak of Russian, although often raised to the level of a way of life: "hooliganism."

How do hooligans describe themselves? Never as hooligans; rather as demonstrators, activists, militants, dissidents or — if they want to add connotation of thought — dissidents.

New York Times Service

The 'Queen of Oudh'

Begum Holds Court in New Delhi Railroad Station

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — "Her royal highness will see you tomorrow at 5. Be prompt. She has other engagements." So spoke the young man in the Oxford University sweatshirt as India's monsoon rain cascaded onto him outside the New Delhi railroad station.

"Her royal highness," a direct descendant of the last ruler of one of India's great princely states, now lives in decayed grandeur in a fly-infested, 15-foot-square, open-sided portico of the train station with her son and daughter, surrounded for security by 10 dogs and waited on by two Nepalese servants.

They survive, they said, by selling off their carpets and jewels. Wilayat Mahal, 51, the begum, or queen, of the long-extinct kingdom of Oudh, moved to the portico last year after being forced from a corner of the station's first-class waiting room, where she and her retinue had lived for seven years.

The servants live in a shack in the bushes, from which they bring pots of tea to visitors. "They know how much property her highness had," said Prince Ali Raza, 22, the young man in the Oxford sweatshirt, explaining why the family appeared to have run the grounds. For the interview, he had changed to a long, loose white cotton shirt.

"We prefer to sit over here," added the begum in her regal way, explaining why she had turned down offers by the Indian government of what she considered to be unsuitable quarters for her family.

"Why, even my dogs wouldn't live in that," she said of one offer made in 1976.

Property Demand

Instead, she is demanding that India return to her all the royal property taken when the British unseated her great-grandfather, the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, 123 years ago, and annexed what was then the kingdom of Oudh.

"It was all Queen Victoria's fault," said the begum. But the Indian government, she said,

"does not have the character or capacity to give us anything." Nonetheless, the begum and her children — Prince Ali Raza and Princess Sakeena Mahal — appear obsessed with their quest. They spend their days writing letters and petitions — Ali Raza took one to London last year for delivery to Queen Elizabeth II — and filing writs on behalf of their cause. They act as their own lawyers.

Even in their current surroundings, they try to maintain the trappings of their ancestors' past.

The cement floor of the railroad station portico — built as a carriage drive for VIP passengers to keep them from being buffeted by India's teeming masses on the way to the trains — has been covered by a large, though shabby, oriental carpet. A separate carpet covers a bench at one end of the portico, where the begum, dressed in sari and blouse with a fur-trimmed shawl, sat fanning herself against the heat and flies.

Unable to Sleep

Folding metal gates provide security, and bamboo screens and potted plants provide a semblance of privacy. There was no escape, however, from the noise of the station and the leaks in the ceiling. There are no ceiling fans to provide relief from the heat. There is no electricity.

"If you say we haven't been able to sleep well for years, what with the noise and the heat, you would be right," said the prince. The entire family speaks English well. The prince and princess said they were educated by tutors.

They have stayed in the covered portico through some of New Delhi's worst weather — the summers when the day and night temperatures hover around 110 degrees, the steamy monsoons of July and August, and winters that are chilly enough to require blankets for sleeping.

The servants, spiffed up for the occasion in white uniform jackets instead of the tattered shirts they had worn the day before, vainly tried to fan the flies away from the sweet cakes, meat patties, soggy potato chips and boiled eggs.

The heirs of the house of Oudh are an anomaly even in India, where many of the great princely families have lost once unparalleled splendor of palaces aplenty, silver, jewels and great herds of elephants, and now survive on memories and handouts.

Some have managed to keep a portion of their wealth through business or landholdings, while others represent their former states in India's Parliament.

But many of the princely rulers — whose domains made up one-third of the country at the time of independence in 1947 — exist under considerably reduced circumstances. They were granted privy purses at the time of independence, but these were withdrawn in 1971.

Portrayed in Film

The kingdom of Oudh, however, did not make it to the end of British rule, and its survivors consistently have refused any privy purse. Oudh was annexed by Britain in the 1850s because the begum said, her great-grandfather "fought the Britishers." The British, however, claimed that the nawab wasted his time on wine, women and song instead of governing his kingdom.

The fall of Oudh — now part of India's most populous state of Uttar Pradesh — was portrayed in Satyajit Ray's film, "The



The begum of Oudh.

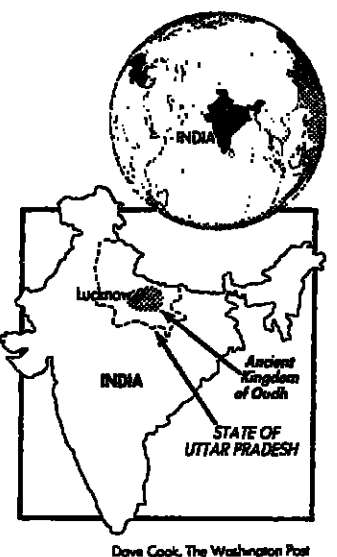
Chess Players," which the begum denounced as "very insulting and highly degrading" to her great-grandfather.

"It should have shown how much he fought the Britishers instead of how easily they grabbed the land and then the crown," added Prince Ali Raza.

Their princely home is in Lucknow, now the capital of Uttar Pradesh as then it was the capital of Oudh, and their great-grandfather's palace there is now part of the All-India Institute of Medical Science. Other property of the former royal family is used by the government for libraries, courts and picture galleries.

"They even transformed our palaces into petty political offices," said the begum as she ordered the prince to show lithographs of some of the property.

Now they have little left but memories and lithographs, and Indira Gandhi's government shows scant patience with the former royal families — especially those embarked on such a quixotic quest as the remnants of the kingdom of Oudh.



Dave Cook, The Washington Post

PEOPLE: Bushes' Wealthy Friends

Raise Redecoration Fund

Wealthy Texas friends of Barbara and George Bush are raising money from private sources to rededicate the U.S. vice president's official residence on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in Washington, and one of the friends estimated that the fund could reach \$500,000. A spokesman for the vice president said the public will not be allowed to participate; only the Bushes' friends will be invited to contribute.

According to Peter Teeley, press secretary to the vice president, about \$30,000 has been raised since Dorothy Craig of Midland, Texas, a longtime friend of the Bushes, took over the fund-raising efforts. Teeley said the gifts will be tax-deductible and limited to \$10,000 per donor. He said he did not know if the group had set an overall goal, but he expressed doubt that it is anywhere near the \$500,000 mentioned by Texas oil producer Earle Craig Jr. at a party in Washington last week. "That figure is absolutely off the charts," Teeley said, "only talking about four rooms." Teeley said of the three-story, 20-room white brick mansion, built in 1893, it is still owned, operated and maintained by the U.S. Navy.

Frank Sinatra got a warm reception for his Brazil appearance, but a major newspaper said Brazilians were paying too much for an out-of-date product. The singer charmed a full house at a specially built 700-seat theater and supper club in São Paulo's Maksudow Plaza, Brazil's most expensive hotel. Fans paid as much as \$626 a head to hear Sinatra, dine on lobster and steak, and drink expensive Scotch. But the newspaper, Folha de São Paulo, in an editorial entitled "A Falling Star," said Sinatra had declined sharply from the peak of his career. In the typical fashion of "relations between the industrialized world and its colonies," the newspaper said, Brazilians were paying high prices for an "obsolete" product. A Brazilian minimum wage would have to work eight months to buy a ticket to Sinatra's show, the editorial said.

Britain's Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, have declined an invitation to attend a three-day equestrian event at Chesterfield, Pa., in September, for fear of pro-English anti-English demonstrations. Such demonstrations marred a visit to New York in June by Prince Charles and her husband, both of whom have represented Britain at international events. They are staying with wealthy equine magnate Davidson, 31, at his 30-acre estate at Chesterfield. Phillips was expected to take part in the event. Anne was to attend as a guest.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter may not think much of Ronald Reagan's performance in office, but Billy Carter, the Reagan's son, is a good job. He has the support of the people. Congress that Jimmy never let Billy sail in Virginia Beach, where he went to speak to the Virginia Hunting Association.

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